THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

The Public Revenue of England—A Remarkable Poisoning Case—Victoria's Pleasure Visits—Prince Napoleon's Recent Speech.

By the arrival of a steamer from Europe on Saturday afternoon, we have the following news from our regular foreign files:—

Meat Poisoning Case before a French Tribunal.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says:—

A great *oyer* of poisoning, such as has now become almost weekly reading in the French papers, occupied the Assize Court of La Mans, the capital of La Sarthe, on Friday and Saturday, and it is not yet over. The town is crowded with visitors, and a strong bevy of reporters have gone down from Paris. The crimes are alleged to have been committed upwards of four years ago; the standing conflict of medical evidence about traces of arsenic is, of course, the more keen on account of the lapse of time; and the presence of the celebrated M. Lachaud as counsel for one of the prisoners is a guarantee that the trial will be as dramatic as possible. According to the indictment, M. Janvier, the landlord of the Hotel des Trois Rois, of Bouloire, in the Sarthe, who died on February 5, 1865, was poisoned by his wife, Augustine (*nee* Montarou), and her servant, Anne Dupin, was not only an accomplice in, but the instigator of the deed. Suspicions of foul play prevailed in the neighborhood at the time, but did not set the public prosecutor in motion. It was only towards the end of 1866, after the widow Janvier had been married a second time to M. Miard, who still keeps the Hotel des Trois Rois, that anonymous letters and handbills, supposed to have been circulated by Anne Dupin, led to her arrest and that of the other prisoner. Augustine Montarou was married to Janvier when only seventeen, against her own wish, and under a threat from her parents that if she would not take him she should be sent to a convent. Although they lived together as tavern keepers for fifteen years, and without any flagrant quarrels, this origin of their marriage, pursuant to the French practice of rejecting no circumstance as too trivial to furnish a motive, is pressed against her as a reason why she was likely to poison him. He drove the mail cart between Bouloire and Conterre, and evidence is brought forward to show that during the hours of his daily absence she was frequently unfaithful. Of the servant, Anne Dupin, the indictment, by way of showing the *a priori* probability of her being a murderess, recounts that in 1846 her mother's husband was convicted of theft, and that he had a sister who committed suicide in 1853 on account of an accusation that she had poisoned somebody with phosphorus. This prisoner herself was a natural child, and she had two natural children. Her profession was that of a baby farmer, and the astounding statement is that in the course of her time, although now only forty-seven years of age, she has had 81 children to nurse from Paris, of whom not half went back alive. According to a confession made before the Judge of Instruction by the woman Augustine, but which she retracted in court, it was Anne Dupin who, one day after she had been ill-used by her husband, put it into her head to take him off by poison. Anne Dupin got some arsenic from a farrier's wife; but for fear that his too sudden death should excite suspicion, recommended that he should first be dosed with cantharides powder sprinkled on his food to make him ill. This object being accomplished, and a doctor called in, Dupin took an opportunity to substitute arsenic for his magnesia. The doctor fancied that he died of cholera. In September, 1865, Madame Montarou, the mother of Augustine, was enticed to come to Bouloire, and was carried off by arsenic administered by Dupin. A few weeks later one of her illegitimate children, Leopold Dupin, a boy of fifteen, was put out of the way by his mother for fear of his making revelations. It is charged that he was poisoned with lucifer matches. The indictment further alleges that after the death of Janvier, Anne Dupin installed herself in the Hotel des Trois Rois, where she acted more like the mistress than a servant; that she availed herself of the terrible secret of which she was in possession to extract large sums of money from Augustine Montarou; and that when, after the second marriage of the latter in June, 1867, Miard turned her out of the house on account of her bad character, she wrote threatening letters, and posted anonymous placards, which led to the exhumation of the three bodies, and the discovery of poison in the remains. In court the prisoner, Dupin, strenuously denies everything. M. Lachaud is counsel for the other woman.

Queen Victoria's Open Air Enjoyments.

From the London Times, Sept. 6.

On Saturday the Queen and the Princesses Louise and Beatrice, accompanied by Lady Churchill and Colonel Ponsonby, visited Loch Lomond. The royal party left Invertrossachs about 9 o'clock in the morning, and after a short and pleasant drive reached Loch Katrine. Here a special steamer was in waiting to convey her Majesty to Stronachlachar, near the other end of the lake. Arrived at this Highland hamlet the royal party again entered carriages and proceeded to Inversnaid, on the east shore of Loch Lomond, about five miles from its northern extremity. The Queen and the Princesses, with their attendants, at once went on board the Prince Consort, an elegant saloon steamer which had been chartered for the occasion. The royal party sailed down the east side of Loch Lomond, in the direction of Ballach, as far as Inch Murrin, the most distant of a group of charming islets which lend great beauty to the lake. Turning at this point, the steamer proceeded up to the head of Loch Lomond, this time keeping close to the western shore, and afterwards steamed again for Inversnaid, whence her Majesty and the Princesses returned to Invertrossachs by the same route which had been followed in the morning.

The weather of the morning was dull, and rather unpromising; but as the day wore on the sun broke forth, and although the haze never altogether cleared away from the hilltops, the sublime scenery of the lake was seen to considerable advantage. On board the Prince Consort, Colonel Ponsonby pointed out to the Queen and the Princesses the various places of interest, the gallant Colonel supplementing his own information on the subject by inquiries which he addressed to Mr. A. Smollett, late M. P. for Dumbartonshire, who was on board, along with a number of gentlemen representing the directors of the Loch Lomond Steamboat Company. The Queen took the most lively interest in the scenery, and during a considerable portion of the sail her Majesty and the Princess Louise were engaged in making sketches. Before leaving the Prince Consort, her Majesty expressed to the directors of the steamboat company her thanks for the attention which had been shown to her.

At the various landing stages small knots of spectators had congregated, but as it was evident that the royal party was desirous of privacy and quiet, anything like demonstrative welcome was avoided.

The Public Revenue of England.

From the London Times, September 7.

The finance accounts just issued show that in the last financial year ending the 31st of March, 1869, the duty on foreign spirits produced £4,330,869; on home-made spirits, £10,556,218; on foreign wine, £1,521,397; on malt, £6,527,708. All these items are larger than in the preceding year. The duty on tobacco and snuff produced £6,496,512, which is rather less than in the year before. Tea paid its tax of £2,595,356, and sugar and molasses £5,504,068, both sums smaller than those of the preceding year. Foreign corn paid £897,930. The railway passenger tax, an ever increasing item, reached £499,397.

The duty on probates of wills and administrations, a varying source of taxation, declined a little, viz., to £1,591,729, and the duty on legacies and successions to £2,769,710; this last item in the preceding year had reached £2,882,747, the largest amount ever collected under this head in any one year, and exceeding by nearly £400,000 the sum which, in 1857, was estimated by the Comptroller as the maximum that would be reached. Bill stamps in the year 1867-68 produced £695,438, and the inland revenue penny stamp on receipts, drafts, etc., advanced as usual, and brought in £567,455. The newspaper impressed stamp produced £111,513. The duty on armorial bearings advanced to £68,786. The inhabited house duty shows an increase, as usual, and produced £1,131,348. The income tax, raised to sixpence, brought in £8,633,507 within the year. The woods, forests, and land revenues of the Crown produced £360,000 for the Exchequer. Among the minor items hair powder produced £975. Cards brought more than £10,000 to the public purse.

Rights of the French Senate.

During the debate on the *senatus consultum* in the French Senate on the 5th of September, M. Bonjean asserted that he had no need to say that the *senatus consultum* had no firmer partisan than himself, and he would vote for it whether his amendment were adopted or not. There were, however, dangerous omissions in it, and which he proposed to fill up. * * *

The Senate, in his opinion, already possessed the right of making its own internal regulations. The privilege of making interpellations was of utility only to an opposition, and could in no way attenuate a conflict between the government and the legislative body; the right of veto only provided for those situations in which the intervention of the Senate was the least necessary, as the Chief of the State had always the power of refusing his sanction to bills. Besides, of all the modes of interposition a vote was the most odious to those on whom it was imposed and the most perilous to those who exercised it. Louis XVI. and President Johnson, of the United States, had experienced that truth, although in a different measure.

Pion-Pion's Speech.

The Paris journals continued to discuss at great length the speech of Prince Napoleon. The conservative papers, and particularly the *Public* and the *Patrie*, repudiate the Prince's views as too advanced. On the other hand, those of the Tiers-parti range themselves generally on the side of his Highness. The *Presse* and the *Liberte*, as well as the *Opinion Nationale*, are favorable to the ideas expressed by the Emperor's cousin. As to the *Reveil*, it confines itself to saying that "M. Napoleon Bonaparte has recommenced his anthems in favor of liberalism." The *Temps*, the *Siecle*, and the *Avenir* are more moderate, but remain at variance with the Prince.

The Earl of Rosse.

The family of the late Earl of Rosse, the distinguished astronomer, have erected to his memory in the parish church, Parsonstown, Ireland, a chaste cenotaph, with the following inscription chiselled in ecclesiastical text, with rubricated capitals:—

In remembrance of William, third Earl of Rosse, born June 17, 1800; died October 31, 1867, after a long suffering, borne as a brave man and a true Christian. Sprung from a distinguished race, eminently gifted both in body and mind, his use of these blessings was worthy of him. In the university he won the highest honors; in the House of Commons, when he represented the Kings county, as afterwards in the House of Lords, he was conspicuous for his integrity, judgment, great practical talent, and devotion to the best interests of his country. Admirable in all the relations of life, as a husband, a father, and a landlord. He was renowned in the loftiest range of science, and he revealed to mankind, by the unrivalled creation of his genius, a wider vision of the glory of God.

SPAIN.

She is Ready for War with the United States.

El Cronista, (published in New York), the Spanish organ, whose editor lately fought a duel, and is supposed to be sustained by the volunteer sentiment of Havana, has at last declared war upon the United States. His latest editorial is long, and contains the following amusing passages. After remarking that every Spaniard in the United States applauds the bellicose attitude of *El Cronista*, and declaring that the United States has not to-day a military marine which can compete with "the magnificent war vessels of Spain," it proceeds to give some interesting statistics of the Spanish navy.

It will be a Mercantile Affair.

A war of Spain against the American people will be exclusively a naval and mercantile affair, that is to say, the most ruinous sort of war we can make it, throwing upon the sea, as we should 100,000 Spanish marines, and blockading the ports of the Union from Philadelphia northward. Is it impossible, is it difficult to carry out what we have indicated with the maritime forces of Spain? We will now analyze the proposition.

How we Little Apples do Swim.

We have seven magnificent iron-covered frigates, one of which is in process of construction but will be ready, at furthest, in three months for service. We have eleven others of wood, the meanest of which is better than the best American, and there are three others, side-wheeled, excellent for blockading purposes. There are 21 ships fitted for combat, seven of which are the best known to military science in the whole world; do our readers understand? Besides, there are two magnificent corvettes, the Dona Maria de Molina and El Tornado, 22 side-wheel steamers, one of ten guns, seven of six guns, and the others of two guns; and we count 27 screw schooners having from two to five guns each. We had almost forgotten our military transports, which belong to the coast-guard, the training school vessels, and the eight gunboats that are in the Philippines. We have only mentioned the 71 ships which can be organized in divisions for the war to which we allude; and now we will speak of the manner of making the blockade effective.

"The South Will Help Us."

With the Southern ports we shall have nothing to do. The States to which these appertain groan under the military yoke of the nation, and long to shake it off. Who knows to what point their hatred will go (now suppressed for the moment) should such a war as this break out? We have letters heaped up around us, expressing the desire that an occasion would offer itself so that the writers might declare themselves independent. Let us leave them champing the uneasy bit which Yankee tyranny has put into their mouths, and we will cast our eyes from Philadelphia towards the North, and then fix our military ideas.

The Delaware to be Closed.

Commencing at the incontestable proposition that cuirassed ships have no rivals in this country, we will place ten of ours at the mouth of the Delaware, if only to do honor to the great number of monitors which are in Philadelphia. Accompanying these two iron-covered frigates there will be one of wood and three side-wheel steamers, and thus Philadelphia will be effectually blockaded, because as against a Spanish naval division of this class there is nothing in the American marine which can be successfully opposed. If any one knows anything on this point which is not within the range of our information, let him state it, and free us at once from hypothetical speculations.

And New York to be Hemmed In.

Towards blockading New York as it ought to be in order to be effective according to the law of nations, we shall employ other eight or nine vessels, viz., one cuirassed frigate, three side-wheel steamers, and two or three screw schooners. This will be the mortal stroke, fired at the heart of the American nation, and which, at the end of two months, will oblige it, notwithstanding its ridiculous and overweening vanity, to beg peace of Spain. Boston must likewise be blockaded. It is an important depot for European commerce, and is in the northern part of the model Republic. Another iron-covered steamer, with three or four more ships, will be sufficient for this purpose. Let us resume. We shall employ in the three blockades that we have indicated four cuirassed ships, eight side-wheel ships, and five screw schooners. And as this nation has arsenals which ought to be destroyed, another flying division of four frigates, two of these without iron protecting sides, must go out on this important commission along the North American coast.

Americans all Braggarts.

These ships can likewise go out to sea against any important expedition that may sail to Cuba. America is a country of braggarts, and nothing will be easier than to learn everything with respect to the projects had under consideration, with the minutest details, and these can be communicated in a very short time to any place where our ships may happen to be. As the readers of *El Cronista* will see, with 26 or 28 of the 71 ships of war at our disposition for military operations, we can humiliate completely this nation. Finally, there will be for the further necessities of Cuba, Spain, Africa, and the Philippines, more than 40 other ships, without counting the 18 gunboats in this last archipelago.

Let Us Have War.

Are we provoked to war? then let us have it. We will henceforth offer all that we have and are; even what may be realized from the sale of the *El Cronista* establishment, and our own person beside. God will watch over our family. Then here's to Spain forever and forward!

Position of the United States Towards Spain.

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent writes:—

The tone of the British and Spanish press on the Cuban question, as conveyed by cable, is not regarded in official circles here with any alarm. The London papers seem to misunderstand the question entirely and the position which our Government occupies towards Spain. That position has in no material point changed from what it was when the Spanish regency formally accepted the United States as a mediator for the settlement of the Cuban difficulty.

The note said to have been written recently by Minister Sickles, and about which the Spanish press is reported to be so indignant, was nothing more than a gentle reminder that as the good offices of our Government had been accepted by the belligerents it would like to proceed to business. It contained no threat, but intimated that circumstances might arise which would force the United States to act independently, and that protracted delay on the part of Spain was dangerous.

The Cubans Will Not Submit.

These circumstances have already been alluded to in my despatches as to the destruction of everything on the island of Cuba within reach of the insurgents, so as to make it untenable for the Spaniards. It is no secret that, if the pending negotiations fail, this is the policy which the Cubans have marked out for themselves. The crops now coming forward on the plantations, I am informed by Senor Lemus, will never be gathered except favorable action should in the meantime be taken by Spain on the Sickles proposition or some other looking to the independence of Cuba. Among the reason he assigns is that the Cuban planters firmly believe that as soon as the crops are gathered they will be seized and confiscated by the Spaniards and the proceeds devoted to the support of the Spanish army and navy. The planters argue that as they are likely to lose their crops in any event, they would rather destroy them than have them contribute to the support of their enemies. This action becoming general on the island would, of course, produce a condition of affairs which would demand the interference not only of the United States, but of other civilized commercial nations.

Hopes of a Compromise.

There are still strong hopes entertained by our Government that Spain will eventually accept some proposition which will secure the independence of Cuba and put an end to the war. It is known here in official circles that Napoleon has advised Prim to sell Cuba for whatever he can get, bring home the Spanish troops, and devote the money and troops to subduing the Carlists and other factions in Spain.

The idea of any serious difficulty arising between Spain and the United States on account of any contemplated action of our Government relative to Cuba is not thought of in official circles here. It is not supposed that Spain, with all her traditional pride and obstinacy, would be so reckless as to go to war with the United States in her present condition, especially with the moral certainty of not only losing Cuba without getting any money for it, but of getting badly whipped into the bargain.

ASSASSINATION.

A Venerable Man Riddled with Bullets.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Sept. 14.

From the railroad men who came in last night, and by telegraph to-day, we have the details of a most brutal murder committed at Kilbourn City, on the line of the La Crosse Division, yesterday. The victim is the venerable Mr. Gates, father of Le Roy Gates, well known as the Dells Pilot.

Mr. Gates arose at an early hour yesterday morning and took a walk over the bridge, as was his wont. Not returning, search was made for him, and about 11 o'clock his body was found lying by the river and down an embankment west of the bridge. The old man had been shot, and evidently the contents of two revolvers had been emptied upon him. In the head there were no less than six wounds; through the hand one, and in the back and other parts of the body several more. It was evident that he had been seized by the throat, which is sadly discolored. His pockets had been rifled of all their contents. The body had been dragged some distance from where first shot, and then thrown down the embankment to the river bank.

As soon as the fact of the murder became known, there was intense excitement at Kilbourn City and Portage. Mr. Gates was well known, and was an influential citizen of Kilbourn, and the feeling against the perpetrator of the murder was great.

Railroad men inform us that there is but one reason felt for the crime, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Gates' body was robbed. Some time ago Mr. Gates, when ready to go South on a business trip, was robbed of some $2300. Several persons were arrested charged with the crime, and it is stated that Mr. Gates could easily identify the robbers, and by this means bring them to justice. As he was the only witness who could do this, it was necessary to get him out of the way, and hence the murder of the innocent old man.

It is further stated that one of the parties charged with the murder of Mr. Gates, all of whom are out on bail, was arrested at Portage yesterday, while in the act of robbing a Norwegian farmer. He had his hand on the farmer's throat when assistance came. He was arrested and undergoing an examination when the people in the court room learned of the Gates murder. There were threats made of lynching the thief, but the well-disposed people prevailed, and the sheriff had no difficulty in securing and locking him up. We understand that several parties charged with the murder have been arrested and locked up in jail.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Political Campaign—Judge Dent's Speech at Corinth, Mississippi—His Appeals to the Colored Voters—A Disaster in New York—The Denver Pacific Railway.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Conservative Republican Campaign Commenced—Speeches by Dent and Others at Corinth—The "Double-Enders," "Extremists," and National Republicans.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 19.—The Conservative Republican campaign was opened at Corinth yesterday, by speeches from Judge Dent, Colonel Inge, and General Robert L. Lowry, the latter the candidate for the Attorney Generalship.

Judge Dent commenced by saying there were two parties at present in Mississippi. One was known as the "Bitter Enders" or "Extremists;" the other as the National Republican Unio party. To the latter he belonged, and from tha party he had received the distinguished honor of being placed at the head of the ticket, and been chosen their standard bearer in the present campaign. The one party, led by Tarbell, Ames, Alcorn & Co., wanted to disfranchise the white people, while the party he belonged to was in favor of universal suffrage and amnesty.

Addressing the colored people, about one hundred and fifty of whom were present, he said he would urge them in the strongest terms not to be antagonistic to the people of the South, among whom they had been born and raised. He assured them the Southern men loved them, and would respect them in their rights better than any stranger could do. He said many white men who came from the North were constantly contending that it was through their efforts that the colored race had procured its freedom. Such was not the fact, as General Grant and many other distinguished soldiers and statesmen had declared that it was only a circumstance of war; that it was never intended to give the colored man his freedom until it became a war necessity. Neither was it intended to give them the right to vote until it became a political necessity in the work of reconstruction. He contended that they need not thank the people of the North for the rights and privileges they enjoyed. He urged them to beware of the party of which Tarbell, General Ames, Alcorn, and company were the leaders, but to join their ranks, with true Southern men, who would protect them in their rights. It was only by doing so that their race could be perpetuated. If they failed to join those who loved and really understood them, they would drift away like the Indian to the frontier of civilization, and in a few years entirely disappear. All Ames, Tarbell & Co. wanted was office; that was all their pretended patriotism consisted of. After they got all they wanted through the votes of the colored men, they would turn round and mock at their calamity. They belonged to the proscriptionists, and would deprive them of all rights if it would serve their purposes; therefore he urged them to support those who would protect them in their rights. He closed his address by calling on those assembled to support the men who were in favor of peace throughout Mississippi and the entire country, and who were in favor of equal rights to all. The conservative Republicans held a ratification meeting at Jackson, Miss., yesterday. A number of speeches were made.

Hushed Up.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 19.—At the Glover Skating Rink, last evening, a young man named Robert Hopkins, on a slight altercation, whipped out a pistol and shot a young associate named Booker, the ball penetrating the fleshy part of the arm. The Rink was crowded with ladies and gentlemen at the time, and it caused the utmost consternation. The parties were arrested, but the matter was finally smoothed over and hushed up, though an outrage had been committed.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 20.—Two large blocks in Medina were burned yesterday morning. The following are the names of the losers, the losses and insurances:—James Skinner, boot and shoe store, loss, $1500, insured for $1000; John Parson, tin shop, loss, $1500; Fuller & Godley, hardware store, loss, $12,000, insured for $7500; Healey & Son, drug store, loss, $12,000, insured for $6000; Mrs. Smith, loss on building, $2000, no insurance; Silas Smith, loss on building, $3000, fully insured; John Alcone, grocery; K. W. F. Smith, jeweller, loss, $600, no insurance; William M. Smith & Co., loss, $6000; E. H. Renzwig & Sleeifel, clothing, loss, $2500, fully insured; Empire Hotel, loss on furniture and building, $16,000. Also other minor losses.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—There is great excitement in gold to-day, and the transactions on the Board have been unusually heavy. The opening price was 136⅜, but shortly 137⅜ was reached; the market ranging between these figures and 137⅛; Governments were strong, but unchanged. Stocks were active, with a slight decline all around. Central touched 201¾; fell off to 200¾. Money—sales at 7 per cent. on call.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Stocks firm. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 137⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 122; do. 1864, do., 120⅝; do. 1865, do., 120; do. do., new, 119⅛; do. 1867, 119⅝; do. 1868, 119¼; 10-40s, 109⅞; Virginia 6s, new, 58¼; Missouri 6s, 86½; Canton Company, 56; Cumberland preferred, 31; New York Central, 202½; Erie, 39¼; Reading, 95½; Hudson River, 184; Michigan Central, 128½; Michigan Southern, 95⅛; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 186; Western Union Telegraph, 35⅛.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Denver Pacific Railroad—Pioneer Excursionists.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Sept. 19.—Senator Thayer returned from California last P. M. Track-laying on the Denver Pacific Railroad is progressing favorably. One mile of track was laid on Saturday. The California pioneer excursion reached Cheyenne this A. M.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	199¾	Pacific M. S.	72¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	39¾	Western Union Tele.	36⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.	95¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	78¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	96¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	73¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	100¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. p	83¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	75	Adams Express	55¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	85¾	Wells, Fargo	18¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	109¾	Tennessee 6s, new	55¾
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	86	Gold	137⅛

Market unsettled.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 20—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92⅝@93. American securities quiet but steady; 5-20s of 1862, 83⅛; of 1865, old, 82⅛, of 1867, 81⅛; 10-40s, 75⅛. Stocks quiet; Erie, 27⅛; Illinois Central, 94⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 28⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20—11 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 12⅛@18d.; middling Orleans, 13⅛@13¼d. Estimated sales, 4000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 20—1 P. M.—American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 83⅛; 1865s, old, 82¾; 1867s, 81⅝. Erie Railroad, 27⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20—1 P. M.—Cotton flat; middling uplands, 12⅛d.; middling Orleans, 13d. The sales are now estimated at 5000 bales. Wheat, 10s. 11d. for California white, and 9s. 6d.@9s. 7d. for red Western.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—Cotton quiet but steady at 29½c. Flour dull and prices favor buyers except for low grades; Howard Street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $8@9·25; City Mills superfine, $6·25@6·75; do. extra, $6·50@8; do. family, $8·25@10·75; Western superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7; do. family, $7·25@8. Wheat dull at $1·50@1·63 for prime to choice. Corn firm; prime white, $1·30@1·32; yellow, $1·22@1·24. Oats dull at $1·10@1·15. Mess Pork quiet at 33@34c. Bacon firm; rib sides, 19½@19¾c.; clear do., 20c.; shoulders, 16¼@16¾c.; hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 19½@20c. Whisky quiet at $1·13@1·16.

FIENDISH.

Barbarism in Baltimore—A Man Tortured to Confession.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

An outrage worthy of the most cold-blooded Ku-Klux in the land was unearthed at the Southern Police Station yesterday afternoon, and if the statement of the injured party be true, the perpetrators of the crime deserve a lengthy sojourn in the penitentiary. Yesterday morning Officer Streckfus was called upon to arrest Henry Sample, colored, charged with stealing $80 from John Kelso, of the schooner John Scarboro, plying between this port and Accomac county, Va. Sample, who was employed on the boat, states that a short time since, while the schooner was lying at Light street wharf, Kelso accused him of stealing the money, but did not again refer to the affair until the boat had proceeded to the Pongoteague river and was on its return to Baltimore. When out on the bay Kelso, assisted by one William Mister, tied the thumbs of Sample with a rope and suspended him to the mast about three feet from the deck. He was asked to confess to having stolen the money, but denied in the most positive terms having seen it. Three times was he thus outraged, and when released from the mast he was in so weak a condition that it was with difficulty that he could stand. The next day Kelso and Mister placed a rope with a stone attached to the neck of Sample, and fastened another rope to one of his arms. He was then asked to confess to having committed the theft, and again denied. He was thrown overboard, but prevented from drowning by the two men retaining hold of the rope fastened to his arm. Refusing three times to say that he was a thief, Kelso drew from his pocket a knife, and remarked in substance that if Sample did not confess to being a thief, that he (Kelso) would sever the rope and let the man down. Sample fearing that if he persisted in attempting to establish his innocence he would be murdered, said that he did steal the money, and that he had thrown it overboard. He was then hauled on board, and that night Kelso forced him to place his hand in the pocket of a man who was asleep, in order that he might be detected in the act of stealing, and when the boat arrived at Light street yesterday Sample was arrested and committed for the action of the grand jury. Captain Fry, upon hearing the statement of Sample, deemed it his duty to cause the arrest of Kelso and Mister. They were arrested, and, after a hearing before Justice Boone, released on security for a further hearing. Captain Fry, before Sample was sent to jail yesterday, very kindly (and for which he deserves thanks) endeavored to alleviate the acute pains in the thumbs of the maltreated negro by anointing them with liniment.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Sept. 20, 1869.

The past week closed on a very active and somewhat stringent money market, but the former feature is not quite so marked to-day up to noon. Still there is sufficient demand for accommodations to absorb all the supplies in the market, and rates generally "hold their own." Between banks and their depositors there is a limited amount of business in discounts, but the acceptances are invariably of short date and of first-class grade.

Call loans on Government or choice stock collaterals are placed at about 7 per cent., and the improved activity in the Stock market has increased the volume of business in this kind of loans. Business paper it is difficult to quote, the market ruling very irregular. First-class notes vary from 9@12 per cent up to ninety days, but beyond that date 13@14 is often asked, though not often obtained, as these rates are justly deemed too steep to be submitted to save by the unfortunates to whom money is a necessity.

Gold opened to-day strong at 137¼, fell in the course of the morning as low as 137, and closed about noon at 137⅛, an advance on Saturday's quotations of ⅛ per cent.

Government loans followed the course of specie, advancing in about the same ratio. 1881s are quoted at Whelen Brothers' at 121¾; 62s at 122, and 65s at 121.

The Stock market showed but little animation. Prices, however, were steady. State and City loans were without change. 101 was bid for City 6s, new issues, and 97 for the old.

Reading Railroad was remarkably dull, only a few hundred shares being disposed of at 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad was the chief feature, selling at 56⅜@56¾. 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 42 for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 53 for Mine Hill Railroad; 29¾ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and 37¾ for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

Canal and Coal shares were entirely neglected.

58 was offered for Commercial Bank; 32¾ for Mechanics'; and 74¾ for City.

Passenger Railway shares were without improvement; 34 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 69 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 12 for Hestonville; and 25½ for Girard College.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Sun&Erie 7s.a5100		100 sh Penna R.b30.	56⅜
$1700 Pittsburg 4s..	55	5 do.....	56⅜
$800 Leh Gold 1....	98	100 do.....b5.	56⅜
3 sh Far & M Bk.120		100 do.....	56⅜
100 sh Read RR....	47⅜	100 do.....b30.	56⅜
100 sh Penna...b60.	56½	100 do.....b30.	56⅜
3 do...s5wn.	56⅝	1 do.....s5.	56⅜
73 do.....is.	56⅞	100 do.....b10.	56½

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121¾@121¾; 5-20s of 1862, 122@122¼; do., 1864, 120⅝@120⅞; do., 1865, 121@121¼; do., July, 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do. do., 1867, 119⅜@119⅝; do., 1868, 119⅜@119⅝; 10-40s, 109⅞@110¼; United States 6s, 109@109¼; Gold, 137.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121¾@121⅞; do. 1862, 122@122¼; do. 1864, 120⅝@121; do. 1865, 121@121¼; do. 1865 new, 119⅛@119⅜; do. 1867, do. 119⅜@119⅝; do. 1868, do., 109⅜@109⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109⅜@109⅝; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 137@137¼; Silver, 131¾@131.

—NARR & LAUNER, Bankers, report this moning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	136¾	11·26 A. M.	137⅛
10·11 "	137	11·41 "	137¼
10·18 "	137⅜	11·55 "	137⅜

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market on Saturday:—

From the Herald.

"The course of the money market was entirely at variance with that of stocks. Despite the unfavorable bank statement last week money was abundant at seven per cent., and it was not until the last day that any noteworthy activity was manifested. Then it was due to a general changing of loans arising out of the demands of stock houses upon their customers for new margins, preparatory to the emergencies of the ensuing week. The vast speculations of the week also entailed a general transfer of securities and of their money equivalent. On Saturday afternoon gold interest was freely paid. The bank statement is favorable, but the improvement is just beyond the dividing line. The deposits have fallen off about three and a half millions, and the banks could therefore afford to lose about eight hundred thousand dollars in reserve. The actual loss in reserve is about six hundred thousand dollars, made up of the decrease in specie and legal-tenders. The gain in surplus reserve is consequently about two hundred thousand dollars. This is a comparatively small figure, but it is encouraging that at this season the banks gain anything in their surplus. It fortifies them for the ensuing week, especially as they have also contracted their loans over two and a quarter millions. There is again a discrepancy in the specie item, which is sought to be accounted for by the locking up of gold. The small decrease will be found to be due to the large importation of gold last week, which came this way in the double transaction of selling bonds in London, and the gold for them in the market here two weeks ago, when gold was in the vicinity of 137½. The small decrease in legal tenders is attributed to the release of greenbacks originally withdrawn to aid the speculative stock movements of the week. The following are the two last statements in contrast.—

	Sept. 14.	*Sept. 18.*
Loans	$268,864,833	$266,496,924
Specie	14,942,066	14,538,109
Circulation	33,964,196	33,972,759
Deposits	188,823,324	185,890,130
Legal-tenders	51,487,867	51,250,197

"In the gold market the situation was without important change, the 'bull' combination patiently, quietly, and energetically holding the market against a decline. The course of the premium was steadily upward, although the advance at the close was an improvement of only one per cent. upon the opening price.

The changes from last week are as follows:—

Increase in loans	$2,638,509
Decrease in specie	406,957
Increase in speculation	8,569
Decrease in deposits	3,403,194
Decrease in legal-tenders	228,670

"The excess over the legal reserve last week was $10,733,053, and this is $10,956,584—a gain of $223,531."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 20.—The Flour market is quiet but steady at former quotations. In the absence of any demand for shipment, only 600 or 700 barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at $5·25@5·62½ for superfine, $5·50@6·25 for extras, $6·50@7·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $6·75@7·75 for Ohio and Indiana do. do., and $6·25@7·25 for Pennsylvania do. do. Rye Flour sells at $6·37½.

The Wheat market is dull and lower. Sales of 3500 bushels Pennsylvania and Western red at $1·48@1·53. Rye is offered at $1·12@1·15 ₱ bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request at former rates. Sales of yellow at $1·20, and 3000 bushels Western mixed at $1·14@1·16. Oats move slowly, but holders are firm in their views. Sales of 3500 bushels Delaware and Pennsylvania at 69@69c. Nothing doing in Barley. About 2000 bushels Barley Malt sold at $1·50.

Bark is stronger. 50 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron sold at $38 ₱ ton, an advance of $3.

Whisky is dull and nominal. We quote wood and iron-bound packages at $1·15@1·18 ₱ gallon.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, September 20.—Beef Cattle were decidedly flat to-day, and prices were lower. We quote choice at 9c., prime at 8@8½c., fair to good 6½@7½c, and common at 5@6c., as in quality. The following were the particulars of the offerings:—

Head.
130 Owen Smith, West Virginia, 7@8½.
67 A. Christy & Bro., West Virginia, 7@8½.
54 Dengler & McCleese, Chester county, 6½@8.
121 P. McFillen, Western, 6@8½.
120 Ph. Hathaway, Chester county, 7@8½.
119 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 6½@8.
20 B. F. McFillen, Chester county, 6@8.
112 James S. McFillen, Western, 7@8½.
85 E. S. McFillen, Western, 7@8.
100 Uhlman & Bachman, Western, 7@8½.
251 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 7@8½.
140 Mooney & Smith, Western, 6½@8½.
160 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 5@8½.
80 H. Chain, Western Penna, 5½@7.
110 John Smith & Bro., Western, 6@9.
85 L. Frank, Western, 6½@7¾.
90 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Virginia, 6@8.
150 Hope & Co., Virginia, 6@8½.
38 M. Dryfoos & Co., 6@7.
55 H. Frank, Western, 6@7½.
63 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6@7.
55 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 6@8½.
45 J. Clemson, Chester county, 7@8.
56 Blum & Co., Virginia, 6@7.
69 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 6@8½.
29 A. Kimble, Chester county, 5½@7½.
16 L. Horne, Delaware, 5@7.
21 Jesse Miller, Chester county, 7@8.
20 John Chrisky, Virginia, 6@8.
45 C. Walker, Virginia, 5@6½.
50 S. Blumenth

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

From the N. Y. World.

Some days ago the *World* published a paragraph upon the politics of our northern neighbors, which has now called forth a letter in the same strain from a gentleman with special means of knowing what Canadian wants and wishes really are.

This topic is particularly timely just now, since some lewd Canadian fellows of the baser sort have been avowing themselves in favor of annexation to the United States, and holding meetings in furtherance of that design. It is certain that men who hold such opinions are of no appreciable importance in Canadian councils. Neither their numbers nor their characters are such that we can prudently build any expectations whatever upon their proceedings. Even if men of standing among their fellows should join them, as none such have joined them yet, the effect of such an accession would not be to raise the project, but to lower the recruits, in popular regard. Annexation is the least popular of all the many modes by which the Canadians propose to rid themselves of the unhappinesses of their present lot. It is impossible that it should be brought about for some years to come by the consent of the people chiefly concerned. And it would be very unwise in us to make any attempt to bring it about before that consent can be obtained.

The reciprocal attachment of Great Britain and her American dependencies is, it is true, altogether a matter of sentiment. The fine phrases about a common language and a common stock, which we are sure to hear when a party of Americans and a party of Englishmen dine together, tickle the Canadian ear with far more potoncy than that wherewith they smite the American tympanum. The reason is that they are much truer in Canada than here. The dialect of Montreal is much nearer the pure Attic of the Seven Dials than is the speech of people in New York. And the Canadian blood, except the local infusion of French in the Eastern provinces—an infusion which is merely local and by no means leavens the whole Canadian lump—is much more homogeneous and much more British than our own. An Englishman who lands in New York feels himself a stranger. He is among a set of people who not only do not think with him or sympathize with him, but who neither look like him, dress like him, nor talk like him. But as soon as he has crossed the border he finds himself among a set of beings precisely after his own heart, accent, and trousers. They have not been transplanted long enough to have any trace of the soil or the climate to which they have been brought, and in the continual arrivals of British military and civic officers they are furnished with patterns to which it is the aim of their existence to conform themselves. The main difference between them is that the Kanuck is apt so to better his instruction that he becomes an exaggerated Englishman, and that, as the colonist is said to have been detected at Athens by the purity of his accent, a Canadian in London might be picked out by his superlative and unapproachable cockneyism.

All this is doubtless very soothing to the souls of both Britons and Canadians. But, in this age, attractions of sentiment cannot, in the long run, prevail over repugnances of interest. Great Britain spends a large sum upon the colonies yearly and gets no appreciable return for it, except the barren glory of possessing them. This is a source of annual grumbles in Parliament; and these grumbles, though first emitted merely for the sake of grumbling, become real grievances in the course of time. On the other hand, the colonists chafe under the restrictions, trivial as they comparatively are, to which the home Government still subjects them, and under the fact that the quarrels which arise among themselves must be settled by an arbiter in Downing street. None of these questions can be so settled as not to leave a grudge on one side or the other. These reciprocal irritations are slowly, but surely, ripening towards an open rupture.

And, even in a purely sentimental view of the case, the position of our neighbors is not one of unalloyed bliss. The rising generation of Canadians have an uncomfortable sense that they are not citizens of a country, but only inhabitants of a colony. And they seem to think that that colony is old enough now to sever the umbilical cord which stretches over the Atlantic, and to make an effort, at least, to get on alone. In the present unsettled state of their provinces, they have no public careers open to them, for their country has no clear political future. The more adventurous of them emigrate to the States for the arena which is denied them at home, but which would be open to them there if Canada were once a nation.

But, with all these patriotic and intelligible aspirations for independence, there is none for annexation. And nothing can obstruct the attainment of Canadian independence more than threats or lures of American annexation. We have already, at the South, one discontented and depressed population, whom the reckless legislation of our radical rulers has made to feel that they are not citizens, but aliens. Let us not think of making another at the North. If the Canadians wish, after they have attained independence, to become members of the Union, the question of annexation will be in order. It is not in order now. And any attempt to moot it will only bind the Canadian closer to the mother country, from whom the course of events would soon detach them, and make the mother country more reluctant than ever to let them go.

SUNSET'S SUNBURST.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Hon. S. S. Cox has just returned from a tour of desultory roaming about the Old World. It were superfluous to add that he has resumed speech-making. If he were brought to confession, he would doubtless "allow" that the lack of audiences was his chief privation while abroad and his strongest impulse to come home. There were heavy charges to confront in London and Paris, fighting and anarchy in Spain, and fleas in Algiers; but what, to the "spouting wretch," are these to a dearth of ears around the stand, and an absence of cheers at the close of each well-turned period? Sunset resembles his great prototype, in that "his home is in the bright-setting sun;" and hither he turned his eager steps so soon as he had learned, by frequent trial ending in sore disappointment, that his most mellifluous cadences evoked no responsive shouts from the forty generations whereon the Pyramids look down in most invincible silence. Sunset, like his carpet-bagging compatriot, Jack Rogers, is nothing if not flatulent, and, having landed from the steamer, and been duly serenaded, he, on Thursday night last, harangued a bevy of his admiring constituents after this humorous fashion:—

"Wars of violence and institutions of barbarism are gone. It is ours now to grapple and throttle class legislation and monopoly, to destroy the despoilers of labor, to champion again the principles of democratic expansion—not the expansion of irredeemable currency or unrequited taxes, but the expansion of territory and the establishment anew of local self-government. Let it demand the standard currency of gold and silver, and the repeal of the atrocious tariff which shackles commerce and paralyzes industry."

—All which reminds us that the orator was in Congress throughout the long struggle which resulted in the overthrow of "the institutions of barbarism," and noisily, with intemperate denunciation, resisted every step taken to make them bite the dust. "The despoilers of labor," by robbing it of its recompense and keeping it imbruted and degraded, had no more glib-tongued, unscrupulous pettifogger in their interest than this same Cox, and their "class legislation and monopoly" ever found in him a most facile tool. The "local self-government" he delights in would give all power in large districts to less than a quarter of the people, who do little work, while those by whose labor everything is produced are allowed by this throttler of "class legislation and monopoly" no voice in framing or executing the laws under which they must live. And this he calls Democracy!

Sunset would have us believe his party hostile to "the expansion of irredeemable currency;" yet here is that party in his native Ohio supporting Pendleton for Governor, who insists on paying the national debt in greenbacks, and applauding Ewing, senior, who wants fourteen hundred millions of new greenbacks issued on purpose to pay off that debt as cheaply as possible. No "expansion of irredeemable currency," indeed! Then what means the greenback plank in your last national platform? The "standard currency of gold and silver"—that is just what your party in Congress have resisted every effort to re-establish. Their votes are on record against contraction, against resumption, against every effort to harden the currency and return to the coin standard. What's the use in oratory, when the whole world knows that your party does all that you condemn, and upholds all that you say should be torn down.

SOUTHERN RESOURCES AND SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENTS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Attention has recently been directed, and not for the first time, to the city and harbor of Brunswick, Ga., as a point of first importance on the Atlantic coast, in view of its new railway connections, since the war, with the interior of Georgia and Alabama. As long ago as 1836 the United States Government surveys along the Atlantic coast of the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida established the fact that no such harbor as Brunswick, for depth of water, safety of anchorage, and salubrity of climate, could be found from Cape Hatteras to the uttermost coast of Florida. Looking back to the first settlement of Georgia under General Oglethorpe, almost contemporaneous with the colonial grants to the two Carolinas, the surprise is that Wilmington and Charleston and Savannah should have then attracted the attention of commerce along the Atlantic coast, to the neglect of a harbor superior in its essentials for shipping and more directly on the sea than either or all of them. It may be said in explanation that these locations were selected because they were either upon or at the mouth of considerable rivers, running from the interior of the colonies to the sea, the consideration of the depth and safety of harbor to foreign shipping being overlooked or deemed of secondary importance, when the depth of water was ample for the class of vessels then trading between the mother country and her colonies. Nor is it surprising that for fifty or sixty years after the independence of these colonies of Great Britain was declared and established, the Cape Fear to Wilmington, and the Cooper and Ashley to Charleston, and the Savannah river to Savannah, should have been deemed important to these locations. Railways were either wholly unknown or in their earliest infancy, after steam or other navigation was established. The very idea that depth of water should suggest itself, or that the bars and inlets at the mouth of the Cape Fear, or the bar and shoal water of Charleston, or the natural obstructions to navigation below Savannah, never occurred to the public of the Carolinas and Georgia in connection with the importance of deeper harbors, until the General Government ordered the survey referred to in 1836, when our great railway system and its connection with the seaboard were attracting especial interest in the Southern States. This movement had been anticipated by Georgia and South Carolina. They had made liberal appropriations, and put in active force their railway projects for the benefit of Charleston and Augusta on the one hand and Savannah on the other. And although the result of the survey was, as we have stated, in favor of Brunswick as by all odds the very best harbor on the coast, the Savannah and Augusta influence was too powerful in Georgia to suffer either aid or attention to be directed to it.

Of late years the Georgia State policy has undergone a sensible change. Before the war certain New York capitalists took hold of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, in connection with their interest in Brunswick city property. They expended several millions upon it, and were in a fair way to make the work complete to the intersection of the projected Florida Road when the Rebellion broke out. Everything they had done, including the road, its equipment, etc., was swept away by the war. The rails were taken up; the rails arriving at Brunswick in 1861 were seized, the equipment run off, and a general sequestration consummated by the so-called Confederate authorities, the State of Georgia being a party to the spoliation and conversion of this property. *Since* the war the wrong has been acknowledged by the Legislature of Georgia. About three and a half millions are acknowledged to be due to the Brunswick and Albany Road; the importance of the repair and revival of the road recognized, and its extension to the State line of Alabama, or the means of such extension, guaranteed. The line is direct to Eufaula, on the border of Alabama, and thence to Montgomery and Vicksburg. Fifteen thousand dollars per mile, State indorsement, on six per cent. bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, on two hundred and thirty-seven miles, is secured, the State acting as trustee to the general mortgage, and pledging the punctual payment of interest as well as the reimbursement of the principal at the end of forty years.

Nor is this all that Georgia has done, or proposes to have done, for Brunswick. State aid has also been granted to the Macon and Brunswick Road, a line by all odds the shorter and more direct communication as between Macon, Atlanta, and Chattanooga, and the entire centre of the State and the seacoast, than the Macon and Savannah Road. A reference to any railway map will confirm this fact. This road has also been taken in hand by New York capitalists, and will soon be completed. It will harmonize with the Brunswick and Albany, and will assuredly be completed in all the present year. Both lines pierce the very richest cotton regions of Georgia; both will contribute to the prosperity of the city of Brunswick, and will together tend to establish, at no distant day, the supremacy of that point as the most eligible exporting mart for the Southern and Southwestern States south of Norfolk, Va.

THE TAMMANY MUDDLE—NEW YORK DEMOCRACY—NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Tammany Tweed-Belmont muddle is settled. It was settled with the return of Sweeny—Peter the Great. The flare-up by the Tweed organizations in certain wards against Belmont was a trick from the beginning to work certain little wires for certain ward nominations, including aldermen and assistant aldermen, offices worth hedging and ditching for. The idea was to tickle the Grand Sachem at the expense of the bondholder of the Manhattan Club, who is not in the Tammany inside ring. The game was preposterous, and as it threatened to be dangerous Sweeney at once blocked it, and Tweed is satisfied. His particular friends in the premises, in the excess of their admiration and devotion, were getting him into a bad box, and he was thankful to be helped out of it. The contest, however, for the city spoils, fat places and lean places, waxed warmer, and the little party cliques of the wards and election districts of this island, which overflows with milk and honey at this season of the year, are all mining and pipe-laying for the spoils. It seems to be understood, however, that Tammany will not make up her local slates till after the State Convention at Syracuse this week; for Tammany wishes to go into that gathering with an unbroken front. The sachems have discovered that the rural districts have taken the alarm and are likely to show some opposition to the Tammany programme for regulating—first, the Democracy of the State, and secondly, through the State, the National Democratic Convention of 1872 under the banner of Hoffman. The interior likes Hoffman, but does not like the idea of being gobbled up by Tammany. Consequently Tammany at Syracuse must present a compact front and be prepared to play a skilful game, or her story may be that of the maid with the milking pail.

The Tammany leaders, we understand, had resolved upon fighting nigger suffrage on the fifteenth amendment, under the idea that as the Governor intended to forget to forward to Washington the ratification by our last Legislature of said amendment, it could not be counted, and that so, with the election of an anti-negro suffrage Legislature this fall, said amendment would be squelched perhaps entirely. But as the Governor's transmission of the New York ratification, on the application of the Acting Secretary of State at Washington, has settled the action of New York on said amendment, it will have to be dropped at Syracuse. There are red-hot Democrats, of the New Jersey school, who are in favor of fighting for a Legislature to repeal said ratification; but as the State Department, under Mr. Seward, has declined to recognize such proceedings, it might do so again under Mr. Fish. On the negro suffrage proposition of the new State Constitution, however, we presume that Tammany will take her stand, and that the Syracuse Convention will second the motion against the almighty nigger. And why? Because in the event of the failure to secure three-fourths of all the States to the fifteenth amendment proposed to the Federal Constitution, "the supreme law of the land," the action upon nigger suffrage in the State Constitution becomes a matter of some importance.

In any event we expect an interesting fight in this State this fall on negro suffrage. Under the old state of things there would be no doubt of an overwhelming majority against the nigger. But the new departure of the Southern Democracy (Virginia leading off) in support of the fifteenth amendment, and the surrender of this question by the Wisconsin Democracy, have changed the whole face of things on negro suffrage. It is sure to come, and under this general belief the tide will probably be in favor of the everlasting nigger, even in New York. General Grant is emphatically in favor of universal negro suffrage, and it must not be forgotten by Tammany that now, for the first time since 1865, the national administration and all its retainers work with the Republican party. All this Federal power in New York city and State is a clear gain to the party since last year, and it will be felt in the election on this issue of negro suffrage.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Rieue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of

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COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869. The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.

Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue) and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No. 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps Bronzes, etc. 9 2 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THIS IS THE LAST DAY.

REPUBLICANS!

EXAMINE THE ASSESSORS' LISTS!

If your name is omitted, go in person and have it inserted on the Extra Assessment.

Copies of the Lists of the entire city are open to the inspection of Republicans at

NO. 1105 CHESNUT STREET,

AND AT THE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET.

The Assessors will sit at the following places:—

ONLY TO-DAY (MONDAY), SEPT. 20,

UNTIL 7 O'CLOCK P. M.,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF ADDING TO THE LISTS.

AS THIS IS THE LAST OPPORTUNITY,

ATTEND TO IT AT ONCE!

1st Ward—N. W. cor. Front and Morris streets.
2d " N. W. cor. Fifth and Redwood streets.
3d " No. 539 Queen street.
4th " S. E. cor. Juniper and South streets.
5th " S. E. cor. Fourth and Spruce streets.
6th " No. 310 Cherry street.
7th " N. E. cor. Dean and Pine streets.
8th " S. W. cor. Twelfth and Locust streets.
9th " No. 1619 Market street.
10th " Nos. 111 and 113 N. Broad street.
11th " No. 209 Green street.
12th " No. 613 N. Fifth street.
13th " No. 741 Spring Garden street.
14th " Spring Garden Hall, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.
15th " east of Nineteenth street, N. E. corner of Fifteenth and Brown, and west of Nineteenth street, at No. 2143 Mount Vernon street.
16th " S. W. cor. Fourth and George streets.
17th " N. W. cor. Front and Master streets.
18th " No. 522 Richmond street.
19th " No. 1918 Frankford road and Seventh and York streets.
20th " East of Broad street, at S. E. corner of Eleventh and Girard avenue, and west of Broad street, at S. W. corner of Fifteenth and Thompson streets.
21st " Shoesmith's Hotel, Manayunk.
22d " Clayton's Hotel, Old York road and Mill street.
23d " R. Johnson's, Holmesburg.
24th " No. 4108 Haverford street.
25th " Frankford road and Clearfield street.
26th " S. W. cor. Broad and Shippen streets.
27th " No. 4252 Market street.
28th " Gross' Hotel, Broad street and Montgomery avenue.

By order Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

JOHN McCULLOCH, R. T. GILL, } Secretaries. 9 18 2t§

☞ REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz.:—

TUESDAY, September 21.

Waynesburg, Greene county—F. B. Lucas, Esq., J. W. Baer.

FRIDAY, September 24.

Germantown—Hon. A. W. Henszey.
Butler, Butler county.

SATURDAY, September 25.

Harrisburg—Hon. C. Delano.
Holmesburg—Hon. A. W. Henszey, Captain J. P. Rea.

MONDAY, September 27.

Lancaster—Hon. C. Delano.
Monongahela City—General Harry White.

TUESDAY, September 28.

West Chester—Hon. C. Delano.
Middleburg—F. H. Rauch, Esq.
Bedford—Thomas J. Bigham, Esq.
Tionesta.
Washington—General Harry White.

WEDNESDAY, September 29.

Clearfield.
Apollo, Armstrong county.

THURSDAY, September 30.

Norristown, Montgomery county—Hon. C. Delano, Benjamin Haywood, Esq.

MONDAY, October 4.

Mauch Chunk.
Pittsburg—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.

TUESDAY, October 5.

Beaver—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
New Brighton—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, October 6.

New Castle—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.

THURSDAY, October 7.

West Greenville—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Kittanning—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Butler.

FRIDAY, October 8.

Meadville—Hon. John Scott, H. B. Swope, Esq.
Clarion.
Tyrone.

SATURDAY, October 9.

Erie—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.

Geo. W. Hamersly, M. S. Quay, W. J. P. White, S. F. Gwinner, } Secretaries. 9 18

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1869.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE, on FRIDAY, September 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed advisable in relation to the approaching election.

By order of the Board of Directors,

9 18 6t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,
9 2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES.—Opening of DUTTON'S NEW PIANO ROOMS, Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street. Chickering Pianos. Immense Reduction in Prices and Introduction of the One Price System. Great Success of the New Price List in New York and Boston. Strict justice to all purchasers by means of the ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES, and unalterable New Price List.

WILLIAM H. DUTTON,
9 7 1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

☞ J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros.' Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 9 20

☞ JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1117.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,

Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1317 Green street.

Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23f

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 25§

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN W. GRIGG.—LETTERS testamentary having been granted by the Register of the City and county of Philadelphia upon the will of JOHN W. GRIGG, deceased, all persons having claims on the deceased are requested to notify the Executors, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment to GEORGE W. BIDDLE, No. 208 S. FIFTH Street,
Or to CHARLES B. DUNN, No. 236 WALNUT Street,
8 30 mfw Executors.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 1847-'48	$208,500'00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800'00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000'00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375'06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594'00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500'00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200'00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000'00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625'00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000'00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,051'25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000'00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300'00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500'00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000'00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900.00
$1,109,900 Par. Cost, $1,093,694'26.	Market value, $1,130,325'25
Real Estate	26,000'00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486'94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178'88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $815d.	
Estimated value	1,313'0
Cash in bank $116,150'78	
Cash in drawer 413'65	116,563'73
	$1,647,367'80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel F. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berges, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL	$400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528'70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843'43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788'12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

Special advantages offered to clergymen.

For all further information address

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 305 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000'00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869.....$313,279'39

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
Francis N. Buck,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 29§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES,
INSURANCE AGENTS,
FIFTH AND WALNUT STREETS,
9 14 tf PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 3§

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The barn of Mr. Comly, situated on the Oxford road, about one mile north of Frankford, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss, in the absence of the family, who are all away, is estimated at $10,000. Insured for $4000.

—The boat-house of the Pennsylvania and Crescent Clubs, above Fairmount, was formally opened on Saturday afternoon. It was preceded by a review of the Schuylkill Navy. The new house is 54 feet in length and 37 feet in width, and two stories high. It is built of stone quarried on the west bank of the Schuylkill, opposite the Park, of a blue-grey color. The interior is fitted up in a handsome manner, with dressing and reception rooms. There is a balcony on the river front.

—The Republican Invincibles paraded on Saturday night in considerable numbers, and made a handsome display. Governor Geary reviewed them from the balcony of the League House and made a brief address, in which he spoke of the reduction of the State debt during his administration, and also of the reduction of the national debt since the inauguration of President Grant. He urged united action on the part of the Republicans at the coming election, and said that the result would have a bearing upon the Presidential contest of 1872.

—At a large meeting of citizens of the northwestern part of the city, held on Saturday evening, at the Spring Garden Engine House, Ridge avenue, near Jefferson street, for the purpose of taking some action in reference to the short supply of water throughout the district, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That City Councils be petitioned to take prompt measures to relieve us by acting in the present emergency, and by the erection of a reservoir of sufficient elevation and suitable location to meet future demands.

—Mr. Alexander O'Neil, morocco tanner, residing in Buttonwood street, below Tenth, while on his way home from his work on Friday, slipped and fell on a curbstone and dislocated his left shoulder. Dr. Stees was called in and reduced the dislocation. A daughter of Mr. Ralph P. Miller was severely injured, on Saturday, by being knocked down and having one of her limbs lacerated by the wheel of a coal car. The accident occurred at a coal yard on Washington avenue, near Eleventh street. The sufferer, who is eleven years old, was conveyed to the residence of her father, at Fourth and McIlvaine streets. Mary Fitzgerald was received into the Hospital on Saturday, with severe injury to one of her legs by being run over by a train on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 136⅝.

—Vice-President Colfax is again at San Francisco.

—Treasury Department clerks now keep a record of time lost.

—Senator Cole has left Washington for his home in California.

—The Mississippi State Fair will be held at Jackson, from October 26 to October 30.

—Governor Haight, of California, was at Omaha on Saturday, *en route* Eastward.

—During five days' exhibition, the Mechanics' Institute Fair, at San Francisco, took in entrance fees, $20,000.

—Washburne & Co.'s paint and oil store, No. 207 Pearl street, New York, was burned last night. Loss, $10,000.

—Eight buildings were struck by lightning near Harrisburg during the storm of Saturday last. No lives were lost.

—On Saturday President Grant assisted in laying the corner-stone of the new Town Hall at Washington, Pa.

—John Thomas Penn, the last male descendant of William Penn, founder of this city, died in England on Friday.

—The State Fair will be held at Harrisburg, commencing Tuesday, September 28, and will continue for the three succeeding days.

—At Williamsport, Pa., Judge McCandless rendered a decision making it impossible to unite the Washington and Jefferson Colleges.

—The Kentucky State Fair closed on Saturday, after five days' successful business. Forty-five thousand people attended, and the gate money amounted to $14,000.

—In Charleston, S. C., yesterday, one of the largest churches was filled with a congregation who subscribed a large amount for the Avondale widows and orphans.

Foreign Affairs.

—Five war vessels are about to sail from Spain for Cuba.

—The Duke of Edinburgh was at Yeddo on August 29.

—A Paris journal says the French Government will send no representative to the Ecumenical Council.

—Two parties in Japan are clamoring over Ennomoto, the rebel chief. Prince Satsuma wants his life spared, while the opposite party want to have him beheaded.

—Should the Duke of Genoa, son of Victor Emanuel, ascend the throne of Spain, it is probable he will be assisted by a regency composed of Montpensier, Serrano, and Rivero.

—A party of strikers and a party of non-striking workingmen met and fought in Londonderry on Friday. The troops were called out, and, charging both parties, killed one and wounded a large number.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The *Spectator* says war between the United States and Spain, on account of Cuba, appears like a moral impossibility, but is universally believed just now in Spain. The war enthusiasm here is gathering fast. Minister Sickles' proposition is inconsistent with the precedent furnished by the conduct of the United States in 1861. With Spanish pride and American sympathies, the situation is very critical. It is difficult to believe that Spain, with a divided people, a bankrupt treasury, one colony in revolt, others to lose, and nothing to gain, can seriously contemplate a war with one of the greatest powers of the earth.

The *Saturday Review* holds that this proposal of General Sickles is accurately reported. There is no ground for complaint against America for making the offer to Spain in the character of a disinterested mediator. It is possible that some of those people in Spain who urge the sending of reinforcements to Cuba desire the absence of the army, for with the military power only can the Regent maintain the power and authority of the Cortes against the Republicans and Carlists. The friends of Isabella might be formidable in the absence of the army, and the Government must see that to sacrifice the army will not save Cuba. Alluding to the desire of the Americans to possess Cuba, the writer thinks the arguments of Buchanan in favor of annexation must be more agreeable to their ears, now that slavery has been suppressed; but whether it is their true interest to include an alien and uncongenial population in the Union is a question for future history.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—It is rumored that Napoleon has telegraphed to the French Minister at Washington that France desires that Cuba be retained by Spain. Prim, it is said, has had a second interview with Napoleon and Lord Clarendon. The British Foreign Secretary has also had another audience with the Emperor. A decree, proclaiming liberty of worship in Cuba, will appear in the official *Gazette* to-morrow.

It is probable that Becarra or Rivero will be sent to Cuba, to resolve on the spot all questions of administration. The embarkation of reinforcements for Cuba has commenced. It is confidently asserted that Admiral Topete will command the fleet.

The prospects of the Duke of Genoa as a candidate for the Spanish throne are increasing. His marriage with the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier has been proposed.

THE KNIFE.

Stabbing Affray in the Tenth Ward.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Joseph Ripp, residing at the corner of Cherry and Filson streets, was attacked while asleep in his bedroom, in the third story of the building, by a man named William H. Barnes, residing in the same house, who violently beat him with a club. Ripp sprang from his bed and fled to the street, where he was again assailed by Barnes with a butcher-knife and cut in the back of the head three times, the wounds being about two inches long and half an inch deep. He also cut one of Ripp's fingers nearly off. Mrs. Ripp was sitting in the room at the time, and in her attempts to shield her husband was beaten. She had a small child in her arms, who narrowly escaped being killed.

Barnes fled from the house, and was not captured until yesterday afternoon, when he was found at his home by Sergeant Lynch, who took him to the lockup at Fifteenth and Filbert streets.

Ripp's wounds are considered to be of a serious character. He is a German, and bears a good reputation for honesty and industry.

Barnes is employed in the United States Mint, having begun work there about two weeks ago. He is represented to be a man of violent temper, and it is alleged some time ago was convicted on the charge of stabbing Mrs. McElwee, residing at No. 2129 Cuthbert street. He will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

SUFFOCATION.

Two Females Found Dead in Bed.

The house No. 1315 Wood street is occupied by four families. The front room on the first floor was inhabited by William Cunnerton and wife. During the last week Mrs. Eliza McGinn, a widow, having left the family with which she was employed as a domestic, went to the Cunnertons to stay until she could find other employment. About 10½ o'clock on Saturday night last they all retired, and the family being very poor, slept on the floor.

Mrs. Earley, the landlady, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning knocked at the door, and receiving no answer, entered and found both the women dead, and the man insensible. Help was sent for immediately, and Drs. Steis, Ducket, and Clark, of the U. S. Army, by the use of an electric battery and other remedies, by 4 o'clock in the afternoon succeeded in arousing Cunnerton to consciousness, and warding off all immediate danger.

An examination of the room disclosed the fact that there was no ventilation whatever, and that the gas from a coal fire burning in a grate, the humidity of the atmosphere preventing it from ascending the flue, had filled the room, and caused the death of the women by suffocation.

Mr. Cunnerton keeps a small fruit and candy stand near the Reading Railroad Depot. Mrs. Eliza McGinn leaves three daughters and two sons. They were all sober when they retired.

Incidentals.

—The damage done in Northwestern Minnesota by the storm which began on Saturday, the 11th, and continued until Tuesday was immense.

—Mr. George Gillaspy, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, says he "cannot agree to allow Hon. John B. Grinnell to join him at his appointments."

—The Democrats of Western New York ask that Judge Samuel L. Selden be nominated for the Court of Appeals, and say that their section is entitled to one of the Judges at least.

—General Canby has been appealed to by a black man and white woman in Petersburg, Va., who want to get married and can't because they have been refused a license.

—Rev. Dr. Sears has given $300 of the Peabody fund for the education of orphans of Virginia soldiers. The only other appropriation made in Virginia was given to a school in Petersburg.

—By keeping the accounts of the American Board of Foreign Missions open until the middle of this month, the balance against the Board has been reduced from $146,000 on the 1st of August to $5625.

—It is reported that General Wickham, and other prominent Wells Republicans in Virginia, denounce the approaching Radical Convention as factious opposition to the incoming State administration.

—The former townsmen of Governor Harrison Reed, of Florida, heartily expressed their wishes for his future success at a reception tendered him in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on Tuesday evening.

—The Tampa (Fla.) *Peninsular*, in a recent issue, gives the following extensive list of steamship "exports:"—"Per Lavaeca, for New Orleans, two barrels potatoes, one coop fowls, one box gophers."

—It is the Atlantic and Pacific States Telegraph Company, whose two lines extend from San Francisco to Virginia City, Nevada, and Marysville, California, which has been absorbed by the Western Union.

—The master mechanics of the leading railways of the country have held a convention in Pittsburg this week, its object being to profit by each other's experience in the construction and operation of the roads and of rolling stock.

—The German friends of Senator Carl Schurz in San Francisco gave him as parting presents a silver set of six pieces, a set of gold quartz studs and sleeve buttons, and a colored photograph of himself, besides a set of gold jewelry for his wife.

—Various relics have just been sold at auction in Newport, R. I., among them a chair that belonged to Cotton Mather, a clock 237 years old, and various pieces of furniture that date back to a period before the Revolutionary war. An iron hammer that "came over in the Mayflower" was also disposed of.

—A Kentucky turnpike company sought to turn a penny, honest or otherwise, by claiming compensation from the Government for the use of their roads by the army during the Rebellion. Attorney-General Hoar has given an opinion that the accounting office is not authorized by existing laws to allow any part of the claim.

—"One's idea of American human nature," says the Petersburg (Va.) *Index*, "must soften in contemplating the alacrity and open-hearted generosity with which the nation responds to the needs of the Avondale sufferers. The great heart that underlies all our isms and exaggerations beats warm and true all the while. Herein lies our great hope for the future."

—Mayor Hall sends this telegram to the participants in the Humboldt celebration at Allegheny, Pa.:—"The streets of the metropolis are crowded with those honoring the memory of him who wrote his autograph upon every surface of the physical world. Indeed, the purely scientific jubilee rivals any of recent political or historical import."

—Ex-Governor Seymour delivered, last Thursday, the annual address at the Fair of the Herkimer County Agricultural Society. Its main object was to present the superior attractions of country life over the great cities, and in closing Mr. Seymour said that he found that the days have come when he must seek enjoyment elsewhere than in the active pursuits of life, and that that enjoyment can be found by him only in the country.

Foreign Items.

—From the same place we learn of a new development of Islam. The Panthays, or Chinese Mussulmans, have had permission to build a mosque. Islam is raising its head in China, where there is a formidable insurrection of its followers.

—A high school has been established at Mandelay, the capital of Burmah, by the Rev. Mr. Marks, who has brought from British Burmah a staff of thirteen Burmese teachers. English is also taught, and for this purpose the King of Burmah has directed some of his sons to attend daily.

—From an article upon Georgia by M. de Villeneuve, the last explorer of that district, it appears that the much-vaunted beauty of the Georgian women is almost wholly confined to the inhabitants of the provinces of Imerethia and Mingrelia. As for the men, they are distinguished by another advantage—the prominence of their noses. M. de Villeneuve speaks of these noses in terms of the greatest enthusiasm.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—It is now stated that the lately discovered diary of Lord Palmerston does not extend beyond 1830; but if he wrote a diary during any part of his later life, it is unlikely that any frank jottings made later could be published now, while it is to be hoped that up to 1830 Sir H. Bulwer may be free to give the world very soon an unreserved biography. It is impossible that Lord Palmerston's manuscripts can be freely used to tell everything that they can tell for the reign of Queen Victoria for some considerable time to come. But we should be very glad to know the whole truth of his memorable dismissal from the Foreign Office by Lord Russell, and her Majesty's minute requiring to see all his despatches, and enjoining him to make no changes after she had seen them, which Lord Russell read in the House of Commons, and as to which Lord Palmerston kept silence. Posterity will know the whole truth; but any one now above forty can hardly expect to live to know it. The latest revelations of political correspondence of high importance are Lord Grey's of 1832, and even here it is only a selection. Lord Broughton, better known as Sir John Hobhouse, has just left his papers to the British Museum, with a condition that they shall not be opened till the year 1900. Where will most gentlemen of forty be then? Whether a later diary is discovered or not, Lord Palmerston is sure to have left abundance of materials for the political history of the later portion of his life. He was a great letter writer. He is said to have written regularly once a week a long letter of political chit-chat to his brother, Sir William Temple, the diplomatist, who was Minister at Naples from 1833 till his death in 1857; and the entire correspondence with his brother is preserved.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....5·45 | MOON RISES.....
SUN SETS.....6·01 | HIGH WATER.....1·56

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Cordova	London	New York	Aug. 28
Rmidt	Bremen	New York	Sept. 1
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 2
C. of Limerick	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 4
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos...	Sept. 4
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 8
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 8
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 9
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 9
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 11
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal...	Sept. 11
Bellona	London	New York	Sept. 11
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Sept. 11
Cimbria	Havre	New York	Sept. 11

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool, via Hal...	Sept. 21
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 21
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 23
Java	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 23
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 23
Donau	New York	Bremen	Sept. 23
Cordova	New York	London	Sept. 25
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 2

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 23
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 23
Columbia	New York	Havana, via Nas...	Sept. 23
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 23
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 25
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Minnie Repplier, Conover, Rotterdam, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Queen of the West, Beatty, Mobile, do.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, Fall River, do.
Schr Josephine, Phinney, New London, do.
Schr E. A. Everman, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr James Bradley, Bradley, Washington, do.
Schr Chas. C. Bearse, Boston, do.
Schr Annie V. Bergen, Thompson, Boston, do.
Schr C. R. Vickery, Benton, Richmond, Etting & Bro.
Schr E. M. Pennell, Ackley, Salem, Warren & Gregg.
Schr A. L. Cutler, Smith, Bangor, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colbert, Richmond, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 86, Hesler, New York, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 6, Schmidt, New York, do.
Barge Constitution, Scanlan, New York, do.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Sept. 17, 25 miles south of Hatteras, exchanged signals with a barque showing white flag, with black W in the centre—supposed to be the Restless.
Steamer Frank Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Nor. barque Abraham Skalle, Gregersen, 66 days from London, with mdse. to C. F. & G. G. Lennig.
Br. brig Confederation, Humphreys, 75 days from Cette, with wines, brandies, etc., to Waldron, Krohn & Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co. 4th ult., lat. 35 18, long. 8 37, spoke whaling barque Sarah, of New Bedford, with 220 barrels sperm oil; same time spoke barque Annawan, of New Bedford, with 25 barrels sperm oil.

AT QUARANTINE.

Schr Catharine John, from Trinidad.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 18.—Nine barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
Joseph Lord, with hay, for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 18.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
J. J. Wolcott; M. A. Loughney; Nightingale; Mary Dunn; W. F. Blessing; Luan; Rockwood; and N. B. Crawford, all with coal, for New York.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 20.—The barges Gen. Butler, with coal; Dreadnaught, with coal; and Alpha, with guano, for Baltimore, left to-day. L. S. C.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 17—P. M.—Brig Tubal Cain, from Cienfuegos, passed in to-day.
The schr L. W. Burdsall, bound out, came to the Breakwater, and remains, with all the fleet before reported.
Wind E.NE. LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Ship J. C. Boynton, Waycott, hence, at Antwerp 6th instant.
Ship Arctures, Edwards, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 6th inst.
Ship Saranak, Turley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 4th inst.
Ship Philadelphia, Fleck, cleared at New York 18th inst. for Bremen.
Ship Japan, Emmons, at San Francisco from Baltimore, reports that Andrew Brown, seaman, of Philadelphia, fell from foretopmast yard, and was killed.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at New Orleans A. M. 18th inst., and was up to return 25th.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston 17th inst.
Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 18th inst.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 17th inst.
Steamer E. C. Knight left Georgetown 16th inst. for Chester, Pa., where she will receive a new boiler and be thoroughly repaired.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Mershon, 36 hours from Portland, at New York 18th inst.
Barque Forsogot, Smith, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 5th inst.
Barque J. H. McLarren, Corning, hence, at Antwerp 6th instant.
Barque Rachele, Cafiero, at Gibraltar 28th ult., reported from Philadelphia, and left 30th for Genoa.
Barque Veteran, Cathcart, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 17th inst.
Barque White Cloud, Freeman, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 17th inst., and sailed again.
Brig Leonard Myers, for Bridgeport, sailed from Curacoa 1st inst.
Brig Mattie, for Philadelphia, was spoken 12th inst. lat. 37, long. 70 40.
Brig J. Bickmore, Henley, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 17th inst.
Schr Teaser, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 17th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Red Nun Buoy No. 2, north side of Gedney's Channel, entrance to New York Bay, has broken adrift from its moorings. It will be replaced as soon as possible.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 trp No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.
No. 1328, 30 by 137, in thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,
8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

No. 131 EIGHTEENTH, ABOVE WALNUT Street, near Rittenhouse Square—The most complete and elegant medium size DWELLING in west part of city; lower floor solid walnut finish; every convenience; for sale, with possession. J. F. LIST, No. 629 WALNUT Street. 8 20 fmwtf

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4112 and 4116 Spruce street, for sale or to rent. Apply to C. J. FELL & BROTHER,
8 27 fmwlm No. 120 S. FRONT Street.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—A steamer leaves Fairmount for Falls of Schuylkill EVERY FORTY-FIVE MINUTES during the day. Steamers run every day in the week. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company exchange tickets with the boats. 8 26 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 5 5m

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, September 23, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 1 P.M
City of Boston, Saturday, Sept. 25, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 2, at P. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 1 P. M
And each succeeding saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$33
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer... } 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer... } 30
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FAULE, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$80
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 35 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1½

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
2 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
5 5 No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 8 27 5

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 27 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of
Spring Fancy Cassimeres,
Comprising all the best makes in the market,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 28m

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING PATENTS
FORREST BUILDINGS,
No. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,
And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 9 17 1m

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH street).
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smths

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.
FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.
Send for pamphlet on Patents.
3 4 thstu CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27 tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.
Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State Loan.
F. JORDAN, Secretary of State.
J. F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General.
R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor. 8 23 1m

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
Our CHAMPION SKIRTS (better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicans, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 28 DUANE Street and 762 BROADWAY, New York.
This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill, and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [9 17 fmw2m
NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm3

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 816 CHESNUT Street. 11 3 wfm3

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8. THIS (Monday) EVENING, Sept. 20, First appearance for two years of MR. EDWIN BOOTH, In Shakespeare's historical tragedy of HAMLET.
HAMLET.....EDWIN BOOTH
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, HAMLET.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, Shakespeare's popular play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
SHYLOCK.....EDWIN BOOTH
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH. Bulwer's beautiful play of THE LADY OF LYONS.
CLAUDE MELNOTTE.....EDWIN BOOTH
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 25,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1869.

MANN ON THE EPHEMERA.

In December, 1865, William B. Mann being then District Attorney, James Haggerty was convicted of burglary and sentenced therefor to ten years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. In a few months, however, this desperado, whose just conviction and well-merited sentence were secured by Mr. Mann, was let loose upon the community. The Court of Quarter Sessions is now engaged in determining the question as to whether Haggerty must be returned to his old quarters at Cherry Hill because he failed to comply with the conditions inserted in his pardon; and, astonishing as it may appear, Mr. Mann is his zealous advocate, and has had a great deal to say about the manner in which the dearest rights and most precious privileges of the people are about to suffer in the person of James Haggerty.

Mr. Mann furthermore embraces the opportunity to express again an unfavorable opinion of the newspapers of this city. He concentrates all his venom into one word, and hurls it at them; and, not content with styling them "ephemeral," declares, with evident satisfaction, that they "will pass away." Now the cause of this terrific onslaught upon the press of the city consists in the fact that it has been endeavoring to make Haggerty notorious. If the press would simply let Haggerty alone, he would not achieve notoriety, as a matter of course; but could knock down and drag out policemen, and perform other deeds of high emprise, without being brought unpleasantly before the public. It will be seen, at a glance, that the "ephemeral newspapers" are calculated directly to interfere with the operations of such worthy gentlemen as Haggerty, and that they will further tend to counteract, to a considerable extent, all the tricks and quibbles by which the pettifoggers of the Quarter Sessions attempt to secure the worthy Haggerty immunity for his defiance of the laws of the land. Therefore it is very natural that Mr. Mann should indulge in the fond dream that they will ultimately pass away, to the infinite relief of Haggerty and himself.

But there is another ground on which Mr. Mann can reasonably base his desire to witness the final passing away of the "ephemeral" press. About a year ago some of the "ephemeral newspapers" of this city pursued a course which tended materially to render Mr. Mann himself notorious, and the direct result of the notoriety which he achieved through this "ephemeral" agency was his involuntary withdrawal from the contest for the District Attorneyship—an office which, by the indulgence of the "ephemeral newspapers," he had held so long that he had come quite naturally to regard the fee simple of it as lodged in himself. Mr. Mann has, doubtless, many saintly qualities, but he is not overburdened with forbearance, and we do not expect him to forget and forgive the grievances heaped upon him last year by the "ephemeral" press. He would be only too happy to forget and forgive them after their perpetrators have passed away, and the desire to do so probably influenced an expression of the prophecy which sprung from the desire of his heart.

Yet it cannot be denied that the passing away of the "ephemeral newspapers" would operate very disastrously upon the fame and fortunes of such as Mr. Mann. The pettifoggers who haunt the Court of Quarter Sessions depend upon these "ephemeral" agencies for daily advertisement, which, unlike the other patrons of the "ephemeral newspapers," they have hitherto secured without cost. If the names of the pettifoggers whose business it is to assist such desperadoes as James Haggerty in extricating themselves from the clutches of the law were studiously omitted from the court reports, their opportunities for perverting the course of justice would be materially diminished. However, we have no disposition just at present to inaugurate such a reform. District-Attorney Sheppard, and his assistants, Messrs. Hagert and Dechert, have proven themselves abundantly qualified for encountering and discomfiting a whole regiment of Manns, and as long as they, or men of equal ability and integrity, hold office, the "ephemeral newspapers" can afford to give occasional gratuitous advertisements to the half-fledged lawyers who congregate about the Quarter Sessions Court-room.

A PROTESTANT ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Dr. Merle d'Aubigne, in a letter to an English friend, proposes a General Conference of the Protestant Churches, to be held after the approaching Ecumenical Council of the Roman Catholic Church, and to have for its object "a manifestation of evangelical principles," in reply to the doctrinal announcements expected from Rome. "The work of the Reformation," writes Dr. d'Aubigne, "was arrested in the second half of the sixteenth century. It is time that we should take it up, and the invitation which the Pope has addressed to us furnishes a suitable occasion."

The work which the writer proposes for the conference is:—1. To affirm "the great doctrines of Holy Scripture;" 2. To urge upon Protestants the duty of "carrying on the work of the Reformation;" and 3. "To try to make Roman Catholics understand that the difference between them and Protestants is this: that they cling to a religion which addresses itself to the imagination or intellect, the essence of which is submission to the Church, to the commandments of men—a dead form; while Protestants ask them to receive a perfect and free salvation by grace, to find a living Christ—that kingdom of God which is righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost." This work, he continues, "must be done without pride, without bitterness, without violence; it must be done in love."

If the conference can be kept within the bounds, and be conducted in the spirit, prescribed for it by Dr. d'Aubigne, it must certainly do good, and ought to be held. The Reformation, as an open movement, ended with the Council of Trent, called in 1545 by Charles V, of Germany, to restore unity and peace to the divided and warring Church. Its three sessions, however, resulted only in a wider separation of the Protestants from the ancient Church, and no reconciliation has since been attempted. On the contrary, misconceptions and misunderstandings have widened the breach. The proposed conference will accomplish one thing, if it do nothing else: it will state clearly the essential difference between the two systems; in other words, it will define carefully the real question at issue between them. Dr. d'Aubigne well writes:—"It is not true that the men of earnestness, sincerity, and noble character, now in the Church of Rome, should abandon a religion of exteriors, of forms and rites, to receive that which is 'spirit and life.'" The Church of Rome may retain all its individuality, and yet be "reformed." Luther found fault not with the ceremonial, but with the teaching and practice of the Roman Church. This statement of the question made, and the difficulty is half solved.

But for one other reason this conference is advisable. Truth need never, should never, shun the light. If, in this case, the truth lie wholly on one side, a calm, unimpassioned statement of principles by each side will help to determine on which; if it lie somewhere between, discussion will but show the more clearly where. If Protestantism be "a failure," nothing will tend so directly to its exposure as the plain "setting in order" of its principles. If Protestants, bravely examining their doctrines, find them false, they must deny them. But if, on the other hand, Catholicism be a degeneration, a candid view of its dogmas will make its errors manifest, especially to Catholics, now blinded—upon this supposition—by the "traditions of men."

The one point of danger and difficulty in the plan Dr. d'Aubigne does not touch. It is very doubtful whether Protestants can unite upon any one "platform"—whether the nineteenth century is liberal enough to cast aside non-essential preferences, and determine what is the essence of Protestantism. The schisms of every reformed Church are accepted by Catholics as assurances of the ultimate failure of the Reformation, and the ground for their hope is not small, though it may be illogical. But a Protestant Conference must put all these differences out of sight. Can it? Perhaps, if the kindness and love which Dr. d'Aubigne bespeaks for Catholics are exercised by Protestants towards each other, it may. If so, both the conference and the council may redound to the glory of God, by establishing vital truth and removing error and prejudice.

THE PENSIONS AND THE AGENTS.

A telegram to the Associated Press states that the Secretary of the Interior sustains the instructions of the Commissioner of Pensions, that all pensions must be paid in checks drawn directly to the order of the pensioners, instead of being paid in currency to agents or attorneys. This course has been rendered necessary in consequence of numerous complaints that attorneys or agents have exacted enormous fees from the objects of the bounty of the Government, and we are only surprised that it was not adopted long ago. We trust that it will prove an effective safeguard to pensioners hereafter. At all events, it will ensure to them the control of the money drawn for their use from the Treasury, and no perquisite or fee can be exacted without their free and voluntary consent. While agents or attorneys collected in currency they were masters of the situation, and facilities were given for a thousand species of fraud, from an exorbitant charge for their services to the downright swindle of pocketing the whole sum appropriated by the Government to some of its defenders.

The plea is set up that the pensioners in remote districts will be put to great inconvenience by the new system, but we see little danger of this. The Secretary of the Interior says that "a check on the Treasury is believed by the pensioners to be as good as currency," and there is no reason to doubt this assertion. It is not at all necessary that a bank should be near to ensure prompt collection. There is not a merchant, and scarcely an active business man, who will not accept one of these checks from a pensioner of his acquaintance as readily as greenbacks; and for country merchants, as well as pensioners, they answer even a better purpose than currency, because, when made payable to order, they cannot be rendered available by any branch of the light-fingered family.

The pension system was devised, and it is now sustained at an enormous expense, for the benefit of soldiers and their families, and not for the advantage or enrichment of any class of agents or attorneys. Thousands and tens of thousands of pensioners, however, have been robbed of a large portion or the whole of the sums awarded to them by the nation, and the laws, as practically administered, have made the largest pensioners on the list men who never set a squadron in the field, never fought a battle, never received a wound, never shouldered a musket, but who, worse than the vampires, have fattened exclusively on patriot blood. The closer their bills are cut the better will it be for the nation and the soldiers.

The Irish Church, having suffered disestablishment, is going about the task of reconstructing itself in the most sensible manner. In the Synod of Armagh, recently, the resolution excluding the laity from participation in the decision of doctrinal and disciplinary questions was rejected by a large majority. This is a sign of a healthy sentiment in the Church, and if it is rehabilitated in this generous spirit, the gain by disestablishment will be incomparably greater than the loss.

THE THREATENED WAR WITH SPAIN.

It is difficult to imagine anything more absurd than the idea of Spain going to war with the United States on account of the friendly proffer made by our Government of its services as a mediator between the mother country and Cuba. If our advances are objectionable, it is an easy matter for the Spanish Cabinet to reject them; and if no practicable form of negotiation is suggested, the whole subject will be at once disposed of, and Spain and Cuba will be left at full liberty to continue their mutually ruinous struggle. But it is now alleged that a large party in Spain, not satisfied with their internal difficulties in fighting against factionists, and with the additional embarrassments arising from the efforts to equip new expeditions to Cuba, propose to get up a war with this country. A Spanish organ in New York, to give plausibility to this incredible story, states that thousands of letters have been received from ex-Confederates offering their services to Spain in the contemplated struggle. For daring to raise the voice of the nation in behalf of humanity, and for venturing to attempt to promote the interests of both parties involved in the Cuban struggle, we are threatened with a galvanized rebellion, on a small scale, on our own soil, and the appearance on the ocean of a host of privateers, sailing under the Spanish flag, to prey on our commerce. These rumors are too ridiculous to merit serious notice; but if it should ever become necessary to prick the bubble of Spanish bluster, the nation will not be content with merely gobbling up the relics of Spanish colonial glory, but it will invade the domain of Spain herself, set up there the standard of a republic, and with the aid of the Republican party of that country, destroy forever the prospects of all the contending claimants for the Spanish crown by permanently establishing popular rule in one of the most ancient of European kingdoms.

The King of Italy, says a cable telegram, has consented to the selection of the Duke of Genoa, one of his sons, as King of Spain. This is certainly very kind on the part of his Majesty, especially as the Spaniards have not, as yet, expressed any desire to have the Duke of Genoa for their ruler. The chances are that neither the Duke of Genoa, nor any other royal scion will be needed in Spain. Each day's delay in the selection of a king renders the republic more possible and the monarchy more improbable.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF ENGLAND.

The feudal laws of entail and primogeniture, barbarous relics of a brutal age, that have locked up the lands of the United Kingdom in the hands of forty-two thousand landlords, and the vast powers first entrusted to the Barons when they were defenders of the borders of the kingdom from invasion, but still usurped by them, although they now remain only labelled landowners, have been the fruitful sources of incalculable poverty, misery, and degradation among the masses of the English people. Wielding an influence in law-making equivalent to that exercised by the Senate of the United States, although representing nobody but themselves, these lawgivers for life have prostituted their authority to perpetuating the existence of their own order. Had they been so minded, England would not disgrace this civilized age by a total neglect of public education. Almost their last act in parliamentary session was to reject the measure for making education universal in Scotland, while the humble petition of the British Association that natural science be made an essential part of the course of education was contemptuously treated.

The practical workings of such a system of semi-vassalage is shown by the facts that whilst the proportion of acreage under cultivation in the United Kingdom is only 58 per cent., France has as much as 92 per cent. of her land cultivated, and that whilst there is not much difference in the proportion of acres appropriated to corn crops, France has valuable additions of industrial products in beetroot, textile fabrics, and silk. In the numbers employed in agriculture there is still greater difference. In the United Kingdom 11·21 per cent. of the population are so employed, in France as many as 50 per cent.; and whilst in the United Kingdom only 1·33 per cent. of the persons so employed are styled "landed proprietors," in France the proportion is not less than 20 per cent.—the numbers being 42,500 in the United Kingdom and 3,800,000 in France. In the United Kingdom there is one proprietor for every 1000 acres in cultivation; in France there is 1 to every 30 acres. In almost all continental countries property in land is more divided than in the United Kingdom. Taking the number employed in agriculture at 1,600,000, and the acreage of England and Wales at 25,500,000, the supply of labor is in the proportion of 62 persons per 100 acres. Assuming the demand of labor to be at the rate of 50 persons for 1000 acres pasture, the number required (with the present proportion of cultivation) would be only 30 per 100 acres. Much more capital could be employed in agriculture in many cases if the landlords would grant tenant-leases and settle rates of compensation for improvement. The condition of the agricultural laborer in Devonshire is very precarious. Taking the income of a family of five at 14s. per week, the minimum expenditure cannot be less than 14s. 8d., allowing nothing for drink, club, education, or sickness. Any saving under these circumstances is out of the question. As to education, more women are able to sign marriage registers in the agricultural than in the manufacturing districts.

Bred up in ignorance and wretchedness, thousands of children are early adepts in thieving and other vicious practices. The number of reformatory schools in Great Britain on December 31, 1868, was 64. Of these there were—in England, for boys, 36; for girls, 14. In Scotland, for boys, 8; for girls, 6. The number of offenders under detention in these schools on December 31, 1868, was 6348, viz., boys, 5072; girls, 1176. They were distributed as follows:—Protestant schools: England, boys, 2967; girls, 694; Scotland, boys, 781; girls, 187. Roman Catholic schools: England, boys, 1062; girls, 186; Scotland, boys, 272; girls, 109.

In 1861 the population of England and Wales was 20,066,232. Of these, 9,280,000 had incomes or earned wages; 7,227,000 less than $137 per year; and only 1,150,000 well enough to do to be taxed. In the latter class about 7500 had incomes ranging from £5000 to £50,000 and upwards, about 42,000 from £1000 to £5000 a year, about 150,000 from £300 to £1000 a year, and the receipts from all sources of about 850,500 were from £100 to £300 a year. In addition to these, there is mention of 1,003,000 others included in the lists of "the middle and upper classes," whose annual receipts from each individual range downward from less than £100 per annum to much smaller sums, the average being less than £60.

It has been estimated that not less than one-quarter of the people of England are, at some period of their lives, dependent for subsistence upon public or private charity, and that millions of people in that country barely drag out existence upon a pittance insufficient to secure food necessary for health, in abodes unfit for human beings.

In 1851 thirteen per cent. of the whole population of London were relieved as paupers; in 1868 the percentage had increased to sixteen, or one in every six. In 1868 the number of actual paupers in England and Wales was 1,034,000, to 818,000 in 1854. Starvation wages, running from nine shillings a week for farm laborers to thirty shillings weekly to the best skilled workmen, has much to do with this, and thus it is that our American manufacturers are undersold at their homes.

In London 100,000 children run wild in the streets, nearly equivalent to the whole number of boys and girls in this city. That city has 112,403 professional criminals, over 12,000 professional mendicants, and 8000 abandoned women. Last year 100,357 cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct were before the London courts, and 138,563 paupers received relief in one week of April last.

Lay Representation in the Methodist Church.—The vote of the laity of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the question of lay representation was completed during the month of June last, but full official returns from all the conferences have not yet been received. The following is the vote in such of the conferences as have been heard from in full:—

Conference.	*For.*	*Against.*
Northwest German	1401	891
Wisconsin	2666	339
Pittsburg	6056	5090
Delaware	1394	157
Central Pennsylvania	2800	3287
Colorado	146	11
Cincinnati	3509	2824
Central German	1634	1012
Southwest German	1396	832
Oregon	489	852
East Genesee	3860	1188
Wilmington	2018	699
Des Moines	2724	719
Baltimore	3177	1814
Troy	2366	1898
West Virginia	2295	2216
New York East	3777	2598
Philadelphia	6638	1325
Iowa	3706	1026
California	937	433
Nevada	1151	37
Totals	118,742	58,412

The above embrace the returns of 246 districts, out of a total of 397, and give a total vote thus far reported of 177,154.

The members of each Annual Conference are also required to vote upon the question at the first annual meeting subsequent to the taking of the lay vote. The following is the result of the clerical vote, as far as it has been taken:—

Conference.	*For.*	*Against.*	*Total.*
Cincinnati	93	38	131
Colorado	12	..	12
Delaware	37	1	38
East Genesee	124	27	151
Oregon	33	13	49
Nevada	5	5	10
California	67	19	86
Des Moines	76	3	79
Detroit	124	24	148
Iowa	82	8	90
Central German	55	12	67
Totals	703	150	853

From this it will be seen that the Methodist clergy are even more desirous of a change in the government of the Church than the laity.

—An English paper says the stage Irishman has been a creature in whom no Englishman ever believed as a true representative of the real Hibernian; but as he was, and is, even more popular on the Irish stage than our own, he has been accepted as something near the truth. It is a curious fact that nearly all the exaggerated stage Irishmen are the product of Irish authors. The easy, natural, gentleman-like stage Hibernian was first created by an Englishman—"Major O'Flaherty," by Cumberland. The Irish press is very severe in its strictures, not against the caricatured Irishman of Irish authors, but against Londoners who take them for realities. Recently an incident occurred at the Portadown inquest which might excuse us poor Cockneys for believing in the Irishman of the stage. Even Cockneys know that an Irish inquest tops any "screaming farce" in the world. At Portadown the coroner rebuked a counsellor, and the latter angrily asked, "Do you take me for a jackass of only one year's standing?" The official did not answer the chronological part of the question, in which there is a flavor of the comic acting Irishman.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

PROCLAMATION.

Office of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, September 18, 1869.

Whereas, JAMES J. BROOKS, a Revenue Officer of the United States, was assaulted and shot on MONDAY, the 6th day of September instant, in a most cowardly and dastardly manner, in the neighborhood of Front and Arch streets, in this city, while in the discharge of his duties, his would-be assassins escaping in a carriage:

And whereas, from affidavits now in my possession, HUGH MAHER, or MARRA, NEIL McLAUGHLIN, and JAMES DOUGHERTY are believed to be implicated in this nefarious crime;

And whereas, after diligent search for said persons, there is reason to believe that they have fled this jurisdiction, and are now eluding the officers of the law—

Now I, DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and delivery to me, at my office in the said city, of each of the above-named persons, and this in addition to the reward already offered.

The attention of the entire Police Department is directed to the matter of this Proclamation, and all good citizens are earnestly invoked to furnish all the information and assistance possible, that the perpetrators of such an unwarranted outrage may not escape the punishment due their crime.

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

DESCRIPTION.

The said HUGH MAHER, or MARRA, is described as being about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighs about 140 pounds, light in complexion and hair, smooth face.

The said NEIL McLAUGHLIN, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches in height, weight from 125 to 130 pounds, light in complexion, and hair brushed back of ears; small pimples in his face; tip of left ear sore. [It

The said JAMES DOUGHERTY, from 28 to 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, weight about 150 pounds.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1869.
An Election for TEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held, agreeably to charter, at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 4 next, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
9 20 14t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1869.
City Warrants registering to 46,000 will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from this date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
9 20 3t City Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Street, south of Locust. Medical Department. Session 1869-70 commences October 6, at 7½ o'clock, with a General Introductory by JOHN O'BYRNE, Esq. Free to the public. Students desirous of attending College will call upon the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the University, from 2 to 4. 9 13 fmw 15t

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoinated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 6]

CLOTHING.

PERSONAL COMFORT FOR EACH MALE INHABITANT OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON would respectfully invite the Attention of the gentlemen of Philadelphia and the Surrounding Country To their superb stock of Fine Clothing For the EARLY FALL, Now exposed on the counters Of the GREAT BROWN HALL, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut st.

NO OTHER STOCK OF CLOTHES IN THE WORLD Has been prepared with a fuller determination TO SATISFY, TO ADORN, TO COMFORT MANKIND.

All manki'd are invited to come themselves, and to bring THEIR BIG BOY, THEIR MEDIUM SIZED BOY, and THEIR LITTLE, SMALL BOY, To insure personal comfort for all At the GREAT BROWN STONE HALL.

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! For Cash! Cash! Cash! Cash! Cash!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

FINAL SALE.

Fine Ready-Made Clothing.
STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE.

A Tailor's Cutting Counter. Also, a lot of Walnut Top Counters, Mirrors, etc., to be sold immediately.

READ & CO.,
No. 303 CHESNUT STREET,
9 14 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmw3 PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,
S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
9 17 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE LATEST AND BEST.
THE PARHAM
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
(EASY TERMS).

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing, and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable Family Sewing Machine ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements, is very light running, and it is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the Office of

The Parham Sewing Machine Company,
No. 704 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

CELEBRATED
NEAPOLITAN ICES,

The purest and best in the world; can be carried in a paper without melting, or sent to any part of the country, for balls, parties, etc.

The leading physicians of Philadelphia recommend them, being composed entirely of pure fruits, cream, and sugar. TWENTY DIFFERENT FLAVORS of these splendid

ICE CREAMS AND WATER ICES
Are kept constantly on hand.
F. J. ALLEGRETTI,
5 13 No. 1324 WALNUT Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

[For additional Cards see the Inside Pages.]

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST ST. Mark's (No. 1429 SPRUCE Street), will continue his professional duties on OCTOBER 1. 9 20 mw6t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE GOODWILL AND FIXtures of the old established Dry Goods Store at No. 346 S. SECOND Street. Apply at the store, or to G. W. POTTER, 9 18 2t* No. 353 MARKET Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, NO. 1914 RITTENHOUSE SQUARE. House and furniture new. All modern conveniences.
9 20 mwf5t* CLARK & ETTING, No. 711 WALNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp]

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.

We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.

We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.

Very respectfully,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.

Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4p

MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled

Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
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SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p

SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have now possession of the entire premises
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
Where they are prepared to exhibit their NEW AND FRESH STYLES OF
LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.,
NEW CHROMOS. ENGRAVINGS,
ROGERS' GROUPS
All late importations, received since their disastrous fire. 4 5 mwf4p

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS DEPOsited at RETTEW'S LOAN OFFICE, formerly northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets, which have remained over the legal time, are hereby notified to pay charges on the same at No. 28 N. ELEVENTH Street, or they will be sold at public sale on MONDAY, September 27, instant. 9 16 10t*

PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL BUSINESS PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking photographs of country seats, in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 9 17 1m

BOARDING.

BEAUTIFUL SUIT OF ROOMS ON Second Floor, private bath, etc. Private table if desired. Also, two other rooms, at No. 1402 WALNUT Street. 9 17 3t*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *The Marble Heart* will be presented this evening, on the occasion of the reopening of the theatre under the management of Miss Laura Keene. The leading parts will be sustained by Miss Laura Keene, Miss May Howard, Miss Josephine Laurens, Miss Mary Carr, Miss Stoddart, and Messrs. W. E Sheridan, C. A. McManus, F. Mordaunt, W. H. Otis, and W. H. Wallis.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Booth will commence an engagement this evening. He will appear in *Hamlet* to-night, to-morrow, and on Wednesday.

AT THE ARCH Boucicault's drama of *Formosa* is announced for Monday next.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a new interlude, entitled *Scenes in the City Cars*, will be given for the first time this evening, also a new farce called *The City Shaver; or, What Lather Can Do.*

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC will commence its regular sessions on Monday, October 4, under the direction of Carl Gaertner. The course of instruction at the Conservatory includes all that should appertain to a thorough system of musical study, from the first rudiments of musical notation to the execution of solos with orchestral accompaniment. An introductory soiree will be given on Tuesday evening at Dutton's Piano Rooms, Nos. 1126 and 1128 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

FALL CLOTHING — MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'—*Ready-made and made to order. New Styles of Goods being daily received, a fine assortment now in store, both Ready-made and in the Piece for making to order.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, And 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

FULL STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.—NOW COMPLETE, AT CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

THE EVENT OF THE WEEK.—The Clothing Exhibition announced for the coming Thursday will attract more attention than anything else likely to happen in Philadelphia this week. The near approach of cool weather is making our people interested in the matter of Fall Clothing, and a display of new styles and materials such as Wanamaker & Brown propose giving at their great Oak Hall Buildings, is sure to be witnessed by thousands.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

WE ADVISE all persons having Diseased Hair to try Professor Christy's celebrated Hair Lotio. It is put up in a bottle and a box. Ladies who once commence to use Lotio discard every other preparation, as it is the most perfect Hair Dressing in the world. For sale by all druggists. De Young & Son, agents, No. 703 Chesnut street.

P. S.—We have established rooms at No. 711 Chesnut street, where I will make free applications of Lotio. Come one, come all, and see what Lotio really will do for Bald Heads and Grey Hair. Bottle and box sent to any address in the city for $1; in the United States, via express, for $1·50.

SO INSIDIOUS ARE THE FIRST approaches of Consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, upon the first appearance of the Cough, Pain or Soreness of the Throat or Chest, would very generally preclude a fatal case, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of Latent Consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take a Cold, and thus prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

KEEP THE BODY IN GOOD REPAIR.—It is much easier to keep the system in good condition than to restore it to that condition when shattered by disease. The "House of Life," like other houses, should be promptly propped up and sustained whenever it shows any sign of giving way. The first symptom of physical debility should be taken as a hint that a stimulant is required. The next question is, "What shall the stimulant be?"

A wholesome vegetable tonic, the stimulating properties of which are modified by the juices and extracts of antifebrile and laxative roots and herbs—something which will regulate, soothe, and purify, as well as invigorate—is the medicine required by the debilitated. There are many preparations which are claimed to be of this description, but HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the great vegetable preventive and restorative that has won its way to the confidence of the public and the medical profession by a quarter of a century of unvarying success, stands pre-eminent among them all. To expatiate on its popularity would be to repeat a twice-told tale. It is only necessary to consult the records of the United States Revenue Department to learn that its consumption is greater than that of any other proprietary remedy of either native or foreign origin.

As a means of sustaining the health and strength under a fiery temperature, the BITTERS have a paramount claim to consideration. It has the effect of fortifying and bracing the nervous and muscular systems against the ordinary consequences of sudden and violent changes of temperature, and is therefore peculiarly useful at this season, when hot sunshine by day, and ice-cold dews by night, alternately heat and chill the blood of those who are exposed to them.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are sold in bottles only. To avoid being deceived by counterfeits, see that the name of the article is on the label, and embossed on the glass of the bottles, and our revenue stamp over the cork.

EXHIBITION!

ON THURSDAY,
SEPTEMBER 23D,
WE WILL OPEN OUR
FALL AND WINTER TRADE
WITH A
GRAND CLOTHING EXHIBITION
AT OUR
OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

The stock of Fine Clothing which now, after months of preparation, we are about to offer to the public, is so vast and varied, so superior in style and beautiful in material and make-up, that we are at a loss to describe it. We simply say "come and see," assuring all that any time spent in examining our new clothing store will handsomely repay them.

FALL GOODS,
FINE and FRESH from
ENGLISH and FRENCH MARKETS,
AND OF
HOME MANUFACTURE.
NEW STYLES. NEW STYLES.
MANY IMPROVEMENTS IN
READY-MADE GARMENTS.
EXAMINE THEM ALL.
NO ONE ASKED TO BUY.
Doors open at 7 A. M.; Exhibition closes at 9 P. M.
Strangers in the city will be welcome.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
CLOTHIERS TO THE PEOPLE.

NOTE.—One word about prices this season. We have adopted a new and lower scale—so low that there can be no competition with us on this point. Our immense sales last year and our vast purchases this enable us to sell very cheaply.

MARRIED.

HAYES—MOONEY.—On the 9th of September, at St. Philip de Neri's Church, by Rev. Father Chatwell, JOHN HAYES, of Washington, D. C., to ROSE T., eldest daughter of John B. Mooney, of Philadelphia.

MONAGHAN—McDERMOTT.—On September 9, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. T. W. Power, Mr. THOMAS S. MONAGHAN, of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss KATE A. McDERMOTT, of this city.

DIED.

DORR.—On the 18th instant, Rev. BENJAMIN DORR, D. D., Rector of Christ Church, in the 74th year of his age. Services at Christ Church on Monday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 5 o'clock precisely.

EVANS.—At 9 o'clock A. M. on the 20th instant, ELIZABETH A., wife of Charles G. Evans.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

HOLLOWELL.—On the 18th instant, HESTER HOLLOWELL, relict of Jesse T. Hollowell, in the 93d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Edward S. Cottman, Township Line road, below the Bustleton turnpike, Twenty-third ward, on Wednesday morning, September 22, at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Oxford Church.

HOUSTON.—On the morning of the 18th instant, JOHN JAMES HOUSTON.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. No. 3912 Spruce street, West Philadelphia. Services at the house at 1 o'clock P. M. Funeral to move at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

JONES.—On Thursday, September 16, ANN LINDSAY, wife of B. Muse Jones, in the 63d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1625 Walnut street, on the afternoon of Monday, September 20, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

NAGLEE.—On the 17th instant, HANNAH A., wife of the late Joseph Naglee, in the 77th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, George G. Knowles, Esq., in Ridley, Delaware county, Pa., on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to the family burying ground.

OBERTEUFFER.—On the 18th instant, Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN HENRY OBERTEUFFER.
The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, George H. Oberteuffer, No. 2105 Vine street, on Tuesday afternoon, September 21, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

VANATTA.—On the 19th instant, AARON K. VANATTA.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday morning, the 21st instant, at 9 o'clock. Services at Olivet Baptist Church. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made,
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
9 15 wfm3 No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

PATTERNS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
GRAND OPENING
OF
PAPER PATTERNS
OF
LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS
ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.
J. G. MAXWELL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF CHESNUT and ELEVENTH Streets,
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PAPER PATTERN
AND
DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
Will open with an entirely new assortment of Trimmed Patterns, in all the latest styles, of Redingotes, Neglige Wraps, Jackets, Trained and Evening Dresses.
AGENCY FOR
E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S
CELEBRATED PATTERNS OF GARMENTS
FOR
LADIES, MISSES, AND BOYS.
Catalogues of styles now ready for distribution.
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING
In all its branches, and particular attention paid to Cutting, Fitting and Basting material at short notice.
A full line of all novelties in Trimmings and Buttons. 9 20 3trp

CARPETINGS, ETC.
NEW CARPETINGS.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers and Retailers of
CARPETINGS
Of every description.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.
1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,
Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES,
All the newest styles.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S
CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

NEW STYLES
OF
CARPETINGS,
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 6 1m Two doors below Ninth, south side.

CARPETINGS
AND
OIL CLOTHS.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
9 9 wsm17trp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.
ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Having rebuilt, enlarged, and remodelled their establishment, destroyed by fire in January last, open the same for business
THIS DAY,
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK
OF
Manufactured and Imported Goods,
SUPERIOR TO ANY THEY HAVE HERETOFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
They most cordially invite all to visit and inspect their store.
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.
AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND SWISS
WATCHES
AT
CLARK & BIDDLE'S,
SPECIAL AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA FOR
AMERICAN WATCHES
Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. 5 11 thmrp

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 1 mwf3rp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
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8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WINES.
THE BEST
CALIFORNIA WINES.
California, Hock, Claret and Sparkling, for Table Use.
California Port and Brandy, for Medicinal Purposes.
California Angelica and Muscatell, the Finest Ladies' Wines,
AT
PERKINS, STERN & CO.'S,
Nos. 14 and 16 VESEY Street, New York,
No. 108 TREMONT Street, Boston,
And Nos. 84 and 86 LA SALLE Street, Chicago.
For sale in Philadelphia by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
RISK & MUSSON,
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
THOMPSON BLACK'S SON & CO.,
JAMES R. WEBB.
By A. H. HAYWARD, Germantown,
EWEN & BRO., Camden, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.
Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—The Wines furnished us from time to time by your house have given entire satisfaction to customers, and are now a staple article in our trade. We are pleased to be able to say that we consider them entirely pure. Truly yours, SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.
Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1869.
Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Our experience with your Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the introduction of the goods to the people of the Atlantic States. We have taken pains, at different times, to submit them to scientific men for examination, and, from their reports, and the growing demand, we believe them pure and know them to give satisfaction. Yours, very truly,
8 2 mwf 2m EWEN & BROTHER.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
NOW READY,
FALL STYLES
BOOTS and SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

DRY GOODS.
HAMRICK & COLE,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
Ponson's Velvets all widths.
These Goods are superior to other makes, and recommended by Madame Demorest, the Fashioner.
MAGNIFICENT SILKS
In all shades and qualities, much below regular rates.
FULL LINES OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN DRESS GOODS.
Shawls, Arabs, Velveteens, Linens,
AND
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
The above Goods will be sold at unusually low prices.
9 18 2t4p HAMRICK & COLE.

1869. FALL OPENING. 1869.
GREAT SALE
OF
NEW AND OLD STOCK.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
WILL COMMENCE
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15,
TO SELL
HIS LARGE STOCK
OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, SHAWLS, ETC.
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS WILL BE OFFERED FOR CASH. 9 14 tf

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.
We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

SPECIAL BLANKET NOTICE.
LARGE LOTS OF IMPERFECT BLANKETS FROM THE MILLS, at $3·50, $4·00, and $5·00.
The damage consists in irregularity in size and slight imperfections from machinery. In other respects equal to the best goods.
Desirable at the reduced prices for Housekeepers and Hotels.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
9 17 3t Above Willow.

ALL-WOOL POPLINS
IN ALL THE POPULAR COLORS,
75, 87½, and $1·00 per yard.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
9 17 3t Above Willow.

BLACK VELVETEENS,
$1·25, $1·37, $1·50, and $1·75.
At the above prices we have on hand a line of superior Twilled-back Patent BLACK VELVETEENS, SUITABLE FOR SUITS, SACQUES, ETC.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
9 17 3t Above Willow.

RICH BLACK SILKS
AT LOW PRICES.
BLACK GRO GRAINE ..... $1·25
" " " ..... 1·50
" " " ..... 1·75
" " " ..... 1·85
" " " ..... 2·00
With a full line of superior goods. Prices ranging from $2·25 to $4·50.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
9 17 3t Above Willow.

FIRST QUALITY
"PIM BROS'. IRISH POPLINS,"
IN ALL COLORS.
OF THE IMPORTATION, AND FOR SALE BY
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 fp PHILADELPHIA.

H. STEEL & SON
HAVE NOW OPEN A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, $1·50 TO $9.
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, $1·50 TO $3·75.
PLAIN POULT DE SOIES, NEW CHOICE COLORS, $1·75 TO $2·25.
COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
HANDSOME COLORED SILKS IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
STRIPED AMERICAN SILKS, NEW STYLES.
WHITE AND BLACK SATINS FOR DRESSES.
JAPANESE SILKS FOR EVENING DRESSES, PINK, BLUE, BUFF, LEMON, WHITE, GREEN, PEARL, AND LILAC, $1·50, WORTH $2.
Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
OPENING.
Fall and Winter Mourning
DRY GOODS.
BESSON & SON
WILL BE PREPARED TO OFFER ON
Monday, September 20,
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF
English and French Dress Goods,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Black Ottoman Poplins,
Black Silk and Wool Poplins,
Black Irish Poplins,
Black All-wool Poplins,
Black Poplin Biarritz,
Black Batistes,
Black Cretonnes,
Black Drap d'Almas,
Black Drap de Paris,
Black Epanglines,
Black Drap de Russe,
Black Velour Russe,
Black Velour Imperial,
Black French Merinoes,
Black Merino Satins,
Black Gros Grain Silks,
Black Alpaca Biarritz,
Black Alpaca Poplins,
Black Australian Crapes,
Black English Bombazines,
Black Tamises,
Black Parisiennes,
Black Mousselines,
Black Mohair Tamises.
ALSO,
Second Mourning Dress Goods
IN EVERY VARIETY.
EMBROIDERED ROBES,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CHINTZES, ETC.
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET,
11 5p PHILADELPHIA.

SHAWLS! WATERPROOF CLOAKS!
NEW FALL SHAWLS.
NEW FALL SHAWLS.
NEW FALL SHAWLS.
NEW WINTER SHAWLS.
NEW WINTER SHAWLS.
NEW WINTER SHAWLS.
NEW WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
NEW WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
NEW WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 18 tf PHILADELPHIA.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.
CAMBRICS, LINENS,
NAINSOOKS, HDKFS.,
DIMITIES, SWISS,
PERCALES, MUSLINS,
ETC. ETC.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8rp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
ISSUED THIS DAY,
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE,
THE OCTOBER NUMBER,
With three Fine Full-Page Engravings.
CONTAINING
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"THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON,"
A New Novel of Great Interest. By Anthony Trollope. Part IV. With Two Illustrations.
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X. MAGDALENA: A Novelette. By the author of "Gold Elsie," "Countess Gisela," etc. Concluded.
XI. THE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT IN FRANCE. By Karl Blind.
XII. THE PLEASURES OF POVERTY.
XIII. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
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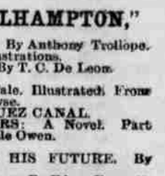
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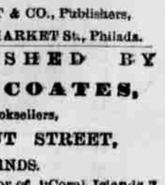
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THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S."

There are three illustrations in the October number of *Lippincott's Magazine*, two by English artists, to Anthony Trollope's novel, "The Vicar of Bullhampton," and one by Mr. E. B. Bensell to the story of "The Lonely Ones." Of these Mr. Bensell's is decidedly the best. The figures are full of character and expression, and the drawing is one of the finest that Mr. Bensell has yet produced. The engraving has been admirably done by Mr. Lauderbach, and the picture does great credit to the magazine.

We quote the following paper, by Karl Blind, on "The Democratic Movement in France":—

"There we have again the fickle French—that volatile set!" many a steady-going man will have exclaimed with ruffled temper at the issue of the late elections.

When, in February, 1848, they founded a republic in less than three days, they were pronounced a race of foolhardy go-aheads. When, a few years later, they allowed themselves to be trampled down in that fatal December raid, it was said they had got the government which they deserved. When they bore for years the Cæsarian incubus, people shrugged their shoulders contemptuously at such spiritless patience. When a cry of insurrection now comes at last from all the great towns—aye, from the agricultural districts themselves—some men feel vexed and peevish at the sudden shock their favorite notions have received; and they fall back upon the old stock-in-trade, saying:—"Why, you can never know what the French will do next." Let us, however, take a glance at the situation.

A variety of causes has contributed to promote the present democratic resurrection. Within the last ten years France has been surrounded with a circle of fire. Contrary to Louis Napoleon's original plan, a united Italy was formed by the Garibaldian initiative. The very failure of Italian democracy before Rome rebounded upon the Imperial system; it was too much for the French people to be thrice made "the soldier of the Pope." On the other side of the ocean the French ruler meant to found a "Latin empire" and to aid in the ruin of the Anglo-Saxon republic of the North. Instead of this he was ignominiously driven out from Mexico, and this defeat, combined with the triumph of the United States, at once lowered his military prestige and gave an impetus to the ideas which are embodied in the American Constitution.

Neither was that which happened in Germany calculated to render the position of Louis Napoleon more comfortable. The "Chauvinist" party were offended by the unexpected rearing up of a rival military power, and by the insufficiency, as they considered it, of the concession made in the Luxembourg quarter. The Democrats felt it as a sting that "liberty as in Austria" and in other South-German States should have taken the start of the France of 1792, 1830 and 1848. Meantime, England's popular forces were brought up in the Reform movement; the earnest determination and the joyous tumult of those popular strivings could not but awaken an echo in the French nation. Then Spain—despised Spain—suddenly rose in revolution, driving out a dynasty with as much ease as if a mere spider's web had had to be brushed away.

South, north, east, west, on this and on the other side of the ocean, France found herself morally outflanked. It was more than could be brooked. The spell under which an awe-stricken people had lain so long began to dissolve.

A half-hearted attempt at conciliation, made by the decrees for the better treatment of the public press and for the restoration of something like a right of meeting, turned out a blow to the government cause itself. It is a fact little known that, before those decrees, there were but two or three organs of the Democratic party in all the French provinces! whilst, since those decrees, about one hundred and fifty have sprung up, well nigh all more fiery in their tone than the Parisian journals of the Republican party, except the *Reveil* and the *Rappel*, which represent two sections of exiles. In this phenomenon the real difficulty of the Napoleonic government may be perceived. It cannot live any longer exclusively on the December traditions, and all concessions only undermine its existence. As to the third possible course—a warlike diversion—people in the French capital say, "On the day when that shall be attempted Paris will die."

I here come to the army, upon whose attitude so much depends. It is difficult to learn anything about the spirit which pervades it, for the rule of passive obedience and silent execution is enforced with the utmost rigidity. The French army is not like the Spanish, which has so frequently fought out the political struggles of the country. It is not like the English, whose officers are bound up with society, and whose every member, down to the private, is responsible before the ordinary law. It is not even like the Prussian army, with its civic *landwehr* element, which sometimes shows strong political leanings, as it did in 1849, when it was unwillingly led against the Baden revolution, or in 1866, when it had to be driven to the task set to it by government. The French army is differently constructed. It generally moves like clockwork. The man in power sees it in motion at his will. Had the National Assembly assumed the chief military command in 1851, as some of its more furseeing members then proposed, it would have been as easy to arrest the President as it was afterwards easy for the President to arrest the leading members.

The intercourse between the private or non-commissioned officers and the popular classes the present Government has endeavored to stop as much as possible. The mass of officers, from reasons well known in France, do not see much of society; they have therefore few opportunities of forming their political views. It is different with the more sedate officers who occupy the rank of colonel. They frequent the society of the higher middle class, and before them opinions are freely given, as they are considered bound not to divulge what they have heard. In times of great crisis they thus learn much, and discreetly wait to see how matters turn. Thus the colonel, together with the non-commissioned officers, have the bulk of the army practically in hand. The generals, who have little direct intercourse with the mass of the subordinates, count not for so much whenever an attempt is to be made to gain over the army to this or that side.

The non-commissioned officers stand nearest to the lower middle and working class, the colonels to the higher *bourgeoisie*. When the latter observe that the very *bourgeoisie*—generally so timorous and anxious before all for the preservation of order—has made up its mind to go against the government, there is a great chance of defection in the military ranks in favor of the popular cause.

But it is only on the day of real action that the results of this silent, occult conversion are seen. At present we have scarcely any guiding facts to go by, except that towards the end of the Mexican war there was a mutiny in several crack regiments that were to be sent across the ocean; and that quite recently Marshal Niel issued an order converting Sunday into a day of soldierly practice: in other words, keeping the privates and non-commissioned officers away from contact with the people on the day when the latter have their outing.

But how will it be possible to prevent such communication for any length of time, when the very reorganization of the army, as lately decreed, tends to turn every citizen into a trooper?

The military establishment of France now consists of nearly one million four hundred thousand men. This, too, is one of the grievances of the people which may have found its vent in the recent votes. France is being soldiered out of the very marrow of its life, and it does not relish it. The average size of its men has constantly diminished within the last eighty years. The effects of the great Napoleonic wars are visible even now in the slow progress of the population.

There are other causes, difficult to treat upon, which operate against an increase. England proper has nearly doubled its population within the last fifty years, in spite of a considerable emigration. France, with no emigration worth speaking of, has in the same period not increased one-third. The number of births has, moreover, diminished to such an extent that a French statistician of note declared the time not to be distant when, if things did not alter in this respect, the births would no longer suffice to cover the losses by death! And under such circumstances a reorganization of the army has been devised which takes away all the able-bodied men, without exception, in the very prime of life, compelling them for years to celibacy! Must not the youth of France, men and women, rebel against such a system?

It would lead too far to enter deeply into the causes of dissatisfaction connected with the financial affairs of the country. The new system of loans introduced under Louis Napoleon has, it is true, enabled large masses of the people to make small investments; and this has frequently been considered a guarantee of continued government influence. But the very circumstance of the vast distribution of those investments is, on the other hand, a guarantee to the holders for repayment under any government. As to the financial administration of the present *regime*, which has been hitherto practically irresponsible, the figures are simply appalling.

Already in 1855, Baron Richemont, who reported in the name of the Committee on the Budget, complained of the State expenses being "double that which they had been under the First Empire!" The active State property had vastly decreased under Napoleon III, through the sale of railways, of State domains, and of possessions formerly held by the Orleans family, as well as by extraordinary clearings of wood in the State forests. Nevertheless, the extensive budgets annually fixed were year by year found to have been enormously exceeded. The surplus of receipts, shown by ministerial legerdemain, like a mirage not only vanished regularly into thin air, but one day the head of the State had actually to sit down and to indite a letter to the public, in which a deficit of ten hundred millions of francs was acknowledged, which nobody knew how to account for. It was a strange pecuniary sickness that had suddenly broken out in the State body. M. Fould was called in as a doctor, and temporary relief seemed to be afforded. At least, that was what the friends of Government asserted.

The revelations concerning the financial administration of the "Imperial Commission," which acts as an irresponsible communal council for Paris, are probably fresh in the memory of some readers. They came out in the Corps Legislatif. M. Haussmann himself, the great reconstructor of the capital, had to make his confession. It was such a scandal that persons who might have been expected to hold together like burrs, began to indulge in mutual recriminations. The affair was smothered with difficulty.

Since then the republican press has agitated another financial point. Invidious comparisons were drawn between the salary of American Presidents and the civil list which Louis Napoleon had decreed to himself after he had converted his Presidentship into an imperial tenure of power. The French civil list is at present the highest in the world. Under Louis Philippe it was twelve millions of francs. Under Louis Napoleon it is nominally twenty-five millions, not counting the dotations of the imperial princes and princesses. In reality, the civil list of the Emperor's own person is reckoned to amount to some forty or forty-two millions of francs through the receipts from various domains attached to the Crown. Yet a few years ago the civil list was supposed to be charged with a debt of eighty millions of francs!

Now, in juxtaposition to the twenty-five or rather forty-two millions of francs which the Emperor receives annually, the democratic critics placed the "ridiculously small sum" of ninety-two thousand five hundred francs which are an American President's yearly salary. And it was said that France must certainly be able to "pay for her glory," seeing that in eighteen years she had contrived to pay to Louis Napoleon four hundred and fifty millions, or, more correctly speaking, seven hundred and fifty-six millions of francs.

For the sake of even greater impression, the calculation above alluded to has been so worked out as to show the receipts of the Emperor by day, hour, and even minute. The effect on a people who had been told by the present ruler himself that he was "a *parvenu*," and to whom he was often described by his agents as "the Peasant's Emperor" or "the Workingman's Friend," may be easily imagined.

If France had a regular system of popular education, the result of the recent elections would no doubt have been an overwhelming defeat of Government. It is a telling fact that the "Map of the State of Public Instruction," which was drawn up a few years ago, and which indicates, by shades more or less dark, the intellectual condition of the different departments, should actually be a reliable guide for estimating the political forces of the Empire and those of the Opposition. Where education stands lowest, there the ruling power marshals most adherents. Where education stands highest, the adherents of Government are few and far between.

The departments in which the people are most instructed are those situated towards the German, Belgian, and Swiss frontiers, as well as the Department of the Seine, where the capital exercises its influence. In Alsace and Lorraine the state of public instruction is most satisfactory. It is worst in the ancient Bretagne. In the departments situated towards Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland only from two to nine per cent. of the married people were unable to sign their names. In other parts of France, from sixty to seventy-five per cent. were unable to accomplish that simple feat. It is, however, not difficult to understand that a great mass of people should be thus crippled in education. The aggregate sum spent on public instruction does not reach the expenses for the Court. Some years ago there were marked in the State budget six millions of francs for public instruction; five millions of francs more were added by the departments; eleven millions five hundred thousand by the communes: the school fees brought in nine millions more. Total, thirty-one millions five hundred thousand francs, against about forty-two millions spent for the Court.

The six millions contributed by the State for public instruction stood out in strange relief against the four hundred and sixty-three millions spent for the war-forces on sea and land. Hence a Liberal paper, parodying a Napoleonic phrase, could utter, with regard to the coincidence between the strength of the opposition and the state of education in the various departments, the bitter but perfectly true taunt—*L'Empire c'est l'ignorance!*

For the upshot—some incurable pessimists may perhaps say the "downshot"—of this new French movement we will probably not have to wait long. A mighty change is hovering in the air. There may be short and sharp shocks and counter-shocks for a little while, but the great issue cannot be long delayed. That which occurred a few months ago at Paris, at Bordeaux, at Nantes, at Marseilles was a mere prelude—of little importance in itself, yet a sign and symptom. Great catastrophes are often preceded by vague tumults.

I believe it will be well for those who take an interest in vast European problems of statesmanship to study closely the condition of affairs which has grown up of late in France under the Bonapartean State edifice, and the upheaving forces of which are already visible from intermittent exertions. The electrical flashes which shot across the atmosphere of Spain in the summer of 1868 were scarcely understood abroad. Yet they meant the subsequent great event of September. The sheet of fire which now breaks occasionally through the dark political sky in France is clearly a harbinger of coming storms. The "France of the future" traces already words of doom in lurid streaks. Friend and foe may strain their eyes to read the coming sentence.

From T. C. De Leon's article entitled "The French Fever," we take the following on the comparative traits of American and foreign women:—

American women are confessedly as pretty, as bright, and as pure as any the societies of the world know. When foreigners meet good specimens abroad they invariably award them the palm; seen at home, they combine the *aplomb* of the English woman with the nameless grace and vivacity of the French. As a rule, they err neither on the side of the *use* frippery of the continental, nor of the overstarched propriety of a certain class of British female. And the reason is simple enough. Their minds, their characters—and very often their manners even—are natural. Their development is the result of natural causes with few unwholesome restrictions. Why, then, when they go abroad—why, in the name of all the gods!—do they become such servile imitators of what is so far beneath them?

Perhaps when they travel—and of late it has become as necessary to the American as to the Bedouin to fold his tent—they must imitate. But then why they do not choose the purer models of a not too pure society that they only see from the outside, must puzzle one who thinks a moment on the subject.

The whole aim and struggle of the French woman's life is good taste. She is rarely a prude, seldom a *bel esprit;* she may be neither over-brilliant nor too straight-laced; but she is at equal pains to hide her moral as her mental deficiencies, and she makes war to the knife on the *demi-monde!* In dress, in carriage, in style she strives to be its very antipodes. Why is it, then, that the proper American woman will transfer into her circle those very objectionable features that even the lax French woman would unhesitatingly reject?—that, while the latter walks demurely through the streets of Paris in the gravest of dresses and drives in the plainest of wrappings, the former shows on the Avenue and in the Park in a costume that would inevitably excite comment, if not insult, in the best governed city of Europe?

GENERALITIES.

Sale of a Virginia Estate.

From the Fredericksburg Herald, Sept. 13.

"Arkindale," one of the finest estates in Virginia, lying along the Potomac river, in Stafford county, and containing 2258 acres, was sold by Messrs. Taylor, Suttle & Conway, at public auction, in Alexandria, on Friday last. Mrs. A. M. Fitzhugh was the purchaser, at $21 per acre. This property, together with the Richland estate, about 1500 acres, and a flouring mill, were purchased by the late Charles Warren of Mrs. Fitzhugh, in 1855, for $67,000, of which $21,000 was paid at the time, giving a bond for $46,000. In 1859 the Richland property and flouring mill were sold under a decree of the court for between $26,000 and $27,000, being rebought by Mrs. Fitzhugh. It was sold on Friday under a decree of the Circuit Court, in the suit of A. M. Fitzhugh vs. Mary Ann Warren and others.

A Curious Bank Lock.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror, Sept. 6.

One door of the vault of the Rochester Bank, which burglars unsuccessfully attempted to rob on the night of the 1st, has a very curious lock. It was invented and made thirty-five years ago by Charles Dennett, one of the first directors of the Rochester Bank, who was a very ingenious mechanic. It is said there is not another lock in the world like it. When an attempt was made to rob the bank in 1843, this lock was twice charged with powder and exploded, yet it did not give way, and it is in as good condition now as when made. A correspondent says:—

"Many years since a locksmith came from New York to this place to sell, if possible, a bank lock, and he laughed at this specimen of a countryman's skill, which he assured the cashier he could pick in half an hour. He was promised that the bank would buy one of his locks if he could do so. The bolt was thrown out with the door open, to give him every facility, and the key placed in his hand. He took his own time, and after several hours' hard work, without any progress, he concluded to go home, taking his own lock with him."

The Alaska Property Holders.

From the Alaska Times, July 30.

Much excitement and uneasiness have existed among our citizens for some time, owing to the fact being known that the General commanding the Department had received orders to take possession of, and hold, for the use of the United States, all property within this Territory not private individual property at or before the time of the cession of this Territory to the United States by Russia. With the exception of some seventeen buildings, the title to all the real property of citizens in the entire Territory is derived from the administrators of the Russian American Company. It is further rumored that officials high in position at Washington have declared that the Russian-American Company "were not private individuals" within the terms of the treaty, and that it should therefore have been turned over to the United States; but as it was not, it should now be taken on behalf of the United States.

The Virginia Drouth.

The oldest inhabitant has scarcely a recollection of any period when the drouth was so great or prolonged. The summer has passed, and one month of autumn nearly has followed, and a section of country hundreds of miles in extent has been visited by few refreshing showers. Vegetation, usually so luxuriant, has withered and died, the parched earth has refused to yield grain for man or grass for beast, springs have dried up, river bottoms are empty, and everywhere a cry goes up for water. Cities never before without an abundant supply of the priceless fluid have been put on short rations. The arid sands of Africa can be but little more parched than have been some sections of Virginia and North Carolina. In those sections most severely visited much suffering must prevail or be alleviated by kindness. While we write lowering clouds portend rain, and we may confidently anticipate copious showers. Denied abundant rains and a very luxuriant vegetation, the entire South has been blessed with health unparalleled. The law of compensation is here seen in force and beauty.—*Norfolk Herald, Sept.* 15.

The Great Sussex Fire.

We published a week ago an account of a terrible fire raging in the pine forests and swamps of Worcester county, Md., and Sussex county, in this State. The Sussex *Journal*, of the 11th inst., has the following additional particulars:—

"Some weeks ago a fire broke out in the Cypress swamps lying in the centre of the lower part of this county and Worcester county, Md. The surface of this swamp is composed of a light alluvial soil of fungus growth which when dry is highly combustible, and is from one to four feet deep. This chaffy surface has been burning about three weeks, extending about six miles in width. The progress of the fire is not rapid, but as the surface of the ground is burning, of course forests and fences, houses, and barns, corn fields and pasture meet the same fate when they stand in the way. It is impossible to tell how great the loss is of life and property at this writing, or to form any calculation as to the final result: nothing but a flood of rain can stay its progress. Several families who lived on the edges and high portions of the swamps have not been heard from. Mr. W. J. Caisey, Curtis Jacobs, Mrs. Hearn, and many others have been seriously damaged. It was estimated that one million bushels of huckleberries grew in the swamp last year. We can say to the lovers of this fruit, next year the crop will be far short of one hundred bushels. The fire is raging from the Pocomoke, near Show Hill, to Dagsborough, in this county. Ditching has been resorted to in some places for the purpose of saving houses and barns, but such a body of fire at a time when the earth is parched and dry is really terrible."

Cost of Victualling a Club.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

"A correspondent sends us some particulars in support of the view that the cost of victualling the whole of a club, including, perhaps, seventy servants, falls on the members who use the club for refreshment. 'I do not happen,' he says, 'to have a club account beside me which is of later date than 1865; but this makes no difference. In any club balance-sheet, set forth as it should be, one can see the facts. Here is the balance-sheet of the Reform Club, prepared in 1865 for the preceding year. The refreshments consumed in the club cost as follows:—Provisions, £9112; wine, beer, spirits, and soda water, £4946; total, £14,058. The food and the drink consumed by the seventy servants of the club are comprised in these sums, which are met as follows by moneys received from members of the club for refreshments, namely:—For provisions, £7784; for wine, beer, spirits, soda water, £5599; total, £13,383; which leaves a deficiency of £675 on the whole account, or about 5 per cent. It is rarely that a club can get over that 5 per cent. Sometimes, even, it is more than 5 per cent. There is an incessant waste in clubs, which is utterly beyond control, and the prices of provisions are increased by percentages which it is vain to investigate. If these two sources of loss could be got rid of, as they are in a hotel, in a restaurant, or in a club where the manager is also proprietor, then the two ends would meet. As it is, the theory of all clubs is that they should meet, and as a matter of fact they very nearly do so.'"

The Boston Coliseum.

This immense structure, minus a large part of its roof and a portion of its ends, presents a sad appearance still, the workmen engaged in repairing the damages, with a view to rendering the building complete again, making slow progress. The ruins occasioned by the late gale are piled up by the cord, but the work of repair has commenced. Probably three weeks will elapse before the Coliseum will be restored to its original shape. The amount of labor to be performed is large, and necessarily slow under ordinary circumstances. The appearance of the building is decidedly a gloomy one, and is in strange contrast with the days when its great interior was filled with inspiring song; and even the surroundings partake of the same general air of desolation.—*Boston Traveller.*

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MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1836 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 606 WALNUT Street. 8 26 1m

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 110 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m*

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SINGing and Piano, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 8 21 1m

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2017 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 20 1m*

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, No. 5 S. MERRICK Street (late Mrs. M. S. Mitchell's). The Fall Term of this School will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 22. Miss AGNES IRWIN, Principal. 9 3 fmw 8t

MISS CLEVELAND DESIRES TO ANnounce that she will open on MONDAY, September 20th, at No. 2021 DE LANCEY Place, a School for the education of a limited number of Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at No. 243 S. EIGHTH Street, between the hours of 9 and 12. 9 2tf

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal, 8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE.—Miss E. T. BROWN desires to announce that she will open on TUESDAY, September 21, at No. 4035 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, the late Residence of the Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., a school for Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at the school, on and after Wednesday, September 15. 9 11 12§

SINGING ACADEMY, No. 812 ARCH Street, Second Story Front.—The undersigned having secured the above central location, is engaged in fitting it up for class instruction in the Rudiments of Singing, Vocalization, Glee, and Madrigal Singing. Full particulars in a few days. Private Lessons as usual. A. R. TAYLOR, 9 11 2w No. 1307 FILBERT Street.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc. A First-class Primary Department. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18tf

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (FOUNDED A. D. 1785.) S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets. The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master, With Ten Assistant Teachers. From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance. French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge. By order of the Trustees, GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES W. ROBINS, 8 16 mwf 6w Head Master.

"THE HILL" SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS! At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa. The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M., Principal.

REFERENCES: REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc. HONS.—Judge Hadlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc. ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf3m

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE. T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen h s School on MONDAY, tember 13. The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat ervisi of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics. The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life. Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 21tf

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LONG HAIR AND SHORT.

From All the Year Round.

St. Paul held that it was a shame to a man to wear his hair long, and he tells the Corinthians so in his first epistle to them. On the other hand, Huychius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, A. D. 600, declared the outward visible signs of manly perfection to consist in an ample beard and in hair flowing down the shoulders.

In remote ages, the Persians, who now have their heads shaved, were hairy. Darius had a most luxuriant poll, and Alexander, who conquered him, probably paid few visits to the hair-cutter's in the course of his life. Alcibiades and his clique of *roues* introduced the effeminate fashion of long hair into Greece. Before their time the Athenians were *roundheads*, and it is fair to suppose that Aristides the Just, who did not pride himself above measure on his devotion to the Graces, sported a crop of bristles and ignored a comb. Herodituss relates that in token of mourning, the Persians were wont to cut off not only their own hair, but the manes of their horses. The same historian tells us that the Argians, being defeated by the Lacedæmonians, made a sacrifice of their locks, and vowed that they would remain shorn as long as they had not reconquered Thyrea. At Sparta, Lycurgus had decreed the wearing of long hair; but this law, to which Plutarch alludes, was never much obeyed. The Spartans when they attained their sixteenth year did as the young Athenians, and burned their hair upon the altar of either Diana or Mars. The fact is, all the barbarians who used to come from across the seas in those times wore flowing locks, and the Greeks had no wish to resemble them.

Our primitive ancestors, the Britons, and like them the Gauls, allowed their hair to grow undisturbed. It often reached below the waist, and men like Caractacus must have looked curiosities. Conquered by the Romans, the Gauls and Britons were ignominously clipped. In his enumeration of the Gallic tribes led into captivity by Cæsar, Lucian speaks of the Liguses "now shorn but erewhile possessed of an abundant mass of hair." Those of the Gauls who obtained their liberation hastened to let their hair grow again; in order the more to mark the importance they attached to flowing locks, they took to shaving their slaves. It is thus that Ausonius speaks of four young boys and four young girls, all shorn, as being a customary present to a rich Gaul on his wedding-day. At the beginning of the fifth century Pharamond established his kingdom in the province which thenceforth took the name of France. The Gauls were reduced to a state of bondage, and the conquerors laid ruthless scissors upon their victims' polls. From this time it became a generally understood thing all over Europe that long hair was the exclusive appanage of the great and noble. Not only serfs, but free peasants and burgesses, were forbidden to go about otherwise than cropped. The glebe slaves on a nobleman's estate were even (during the fifth, sixth, and seventh centuries) shorn altogether; and it is from this custom that the practice of saluting by taking off the hat arose. The act of uncovering the head amounted to saying:—"See, sir; I am your servant; I have no hair."

When a nobleman was convicted of any felonious offense, the razor was invariably applied to his pate. Clotaire the First, King of France, caused his own son, Gondebaud, to be shorn for conspiring against him. And by way of adding to the disgrace of this sentence, he immediately afterwards issued an edict condemning to the severest penalties any one who should by stealth or violence cut off the hair of an honest man.

When the harsh ferocity of the early Gothic times had a little subsided, and when Christianity had introduced a few humane notions into the minds of men, certain plebeians began to murmur at the obligation of wearing bristles. At that period the large majority of priests and church dignitaries were sprung from the people; the scholars, masters of schools, and public professors, were also "churls" or "knaves"—as it was the polite fashion to call them; and as for the lawyers, clerks, petty magistrates, and government secretaries, there was not one of them but was of base blood. Still, these base-blooded people formed the most intelligent part of the nation, and it was humiliating to them to have no hair, while jolter-headed boobies in armor, who could neither read nor write, were wearing matted locks all down their backs. God save the mark! But why did not these reflecting "knaves" push their reasoning a little further? Why did they not raise a cry against all other privileges, and so nip many injustices, which have grown up rank for centuries? But, we suppose, there is a time for everything. The hair question assumed disquieting proportions in France, for in the year 1201, Pierre Lombard, Archbishop of Paris (whose own head left much to be desired in the matter of capillary adornment) was prevailed upon by the malcontents to become their champion. He was a learned and a good man. No doubt he had often pondered in the silence of the closet upon the unseemly appearance of his close-clipped crown, and he took up the cudgels like a man determined to win. The King of France at that time was the gallant Philip the Second, generally known as Philip Augustus. He was not by any means a monarch averse to progress, for he had already excited no little dissatisfaction amongst his subjects by insisting that they should wash. He had erected extensive bath-houses, and the people had been politely requested to make use of them as one of the best preservatives against scurvy and fever, which then had hold upon all the working classes. Philip Augustus, after giving the matter his most attentive consideration, signed the Magna Charta of capillary liberty, at about the time when his royal compeer, John of England, was pulling a dismal face over the Charter of Runnymede. Generally speaking the English follow the French in the matter of personal adornment, but in this case we had been beforehand with our neighbors. So early as the reign of Henry the Second, our plebeian forefathers had obtained exemption from the obligation of having their hair cut, and they had obtained it without much ado.

As was natural, the repeal of the long-hair law caused immense dissatisfaction among the nobles. The chief hardship, they alleged, was, that it would be thenceforth impossible to discern a gentleman from a boor at a hundred yards off; and they vented their spleen upon Pierre Lombard by prosecuting him before the Ecclesiastical Court of Paris for a work of his entitled "Les Sentences," a theological treaty which his enemies affirmed to be heretical. The book was pronounced subversive, and was burned by the hands of the hangman. Pierre Lombard did not resign his see in consequence, but he died soon after, broken-hearted by persecution, and wishing, very likely, that he had allowed the hair of his countrymen to remain cut close in bristles, without interference.

We hear nothing more about short hair until the sixteenth century. From the time of Philip Augustus to that of Francis the First, every one, lord or bumpkin, let his hair fall down his back. Historians and chroniclers speak a great deal about the oils and ointments that were used by the wealthy and noble of the middle ages; and it appears to have been a pretty prevalent custom to powder one's locks with gold-dust.

Frequenters of picture-galleries must have observed that all portraits of French noblemen during the mediæval times, and up to the year 1530, represent men with abundant locks, but that from the year 1530 there is an abrupt change; the hair of the Frenchmen becoming, from that date, as short as that of a modern jail-bird. The reason of this is as follows:—His Majesty Francis the First, happening to spend the Christmas of 1529 at Fontainebleau, organized a series of routs and revels in honor of the new year. On the 6th of January, it used to be customary for the mummers to elect a king, and engage in a mimic war against a rival party, who would pretend to detrone the mock monarch. Francis, hearing that the lord of a neighboring castle had been elected "king" by some friends of his, disguised himself, and went with a party of twenty courtiers to offer battle to the revellers. The challenge was accepted. A fort was erected in the great hall of the castle, and Francis endeavored to carry it by storm. It was usual to fight with eggs in guise of shot, and bags of flour in lieu of maces; but after a while the strife waxed hot, and somebody threw a lighted brand, which fell upon the disguised king's head and felled him senseless. The wound was a very serious one. For some time Francis remained in bed, and when he made his reappearance amidst his court, his hair was cropped quite close; while his beard, on the contrary, which he had always up to that time shaved off, had been suffered to grow luxuriantly. Imitation being the sincerest flattery, the courtiers hurried off to put themselves into the hair-cutter's hands. Gradually the people followed the example. Hair became short, and beards lengthened. From France, the fashion passed into England and other countries. It lasted for nearly a hundred years.

As every one knows, long hair and short hair had a marked political significance during the wars of Charles the First against his Parliament. It was no joke, then, to be caught with bristles in Prince Rupert's camp; and to have come with curling locks under Cromwell's eye would have been to run the risk of being sent, not to the hair, but to the head, cutter's. Charles the Second brought back the fashion of long Cavalier locks, but these were soon superseded by the towering wigs introduced by Louis the Fourteenth. He had a very poor head of hair; thin, lank, and of a dirty buff color; and his barber devised a most voluminous peruque to meet the emergency. Of course the fashion "took," and this big unsightly headdress, which must have been insupportable in summer, remained in use until the middle of Louis the Fifteenth's reign, when it gave way to the famous powdered wig.

The great republic swept away the wigs, and many of the heads that were in them. It was then that the pigtail fashion came in, both for high and low, and lasted long enough to be remembered by some men of the present day. Napoleon the First mercilessly cut off the pigtails of his republican soldiers, and nearly caused a mutiny among the army of Egypt by so doing. Similarly, immense discontent was excited in the British navy when the Admiralty abolished the pigtail some half century ago. So we come down to the present times, when we gratify our individual tastes in the matter of our heads of hair and our beards, unless indeed we are private soldiers, or paupers, or convicts, or are put into a reformatory; when, for the general good, we must yield to sanitary cropping laws.

ABYSSINIA.

Further Particulars of the Murder of Mr. and Mrs. Powell by the Natives.

The Assistant English Resident in charge at Aden forwards a copy of a further communication received from M. Munzinger, containing further particulars regarding the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Powell in Abyssinia. He says:—

Mr. Powell reached Lender, the first Swedish mission station (twenty-two miles distant from Kuft), on the 20th of March, and left for Kolloko (a village on the March or Lona, near Mazdars, from Lender, where the mission has another station) on the following day. Having left his heavy kit near this place, he made several shooting excursions up and down the river, and killed three elephants and one buffalo. In these excursions he was always accompanied by some of the missionaries. Having decided to cross the country and to reach the Taccazie, he left Kolloko on the 16th of April, and reached the village of Anagullo (ten M. S. W.) on the same day. He asked the natives for guides, but they gave them only after he had menaced them to write to Magdeza (an Egyptian village, the people of which always plunder the Kunawas) to send him guides and horsemen to protect him. It appears that the people of Kolloko and Maydaro did their best to dissuade Mr. Powell from going to the Taccazie under general protests, but without pointing out to him the real danger they were aware of. As early on the morning of the 17th the flour was not quite ready, Mr. Powell took one camel with him, with the most necessary kit, and started, accompanied only by Mrs. Powell, young John Powell, Mr. Elfblod, missionary, two servants (natives of Bogos), and one guide; all his other followers he left to follow with the kit as soon as they got the flour. This second party started about 7 A. M., three hours after Mr. Powell. Their camels being very weak, they marched very slowly; a great number of Kunawas, most of whom were natives of the village Anamia, near Anagullo, followed the caravan, supposed intending to carry off the meat of the elephants to be killed. When they came up to the caravan they made their salutations and went on, but they waited for the party on ahead. After a march of three or four hours a party of thirty or forty men, hidden in the bushes, attacked suddenly the caravan. Kjelberg was killed at once; Makeru got a spear wound, but had, before he died, time to kill two of his aggressors with his revolver, his musket being unfortunately fastened on the camel. His resistance allowed McDonald and the Bogos servants to make their escape to Kolloko, but both the Bogos received heavy spear wounds. The Borea guide was killed also. The news reached the Lolloko station in the night.

Mr. Powell's party is reported to have travelled very quickly all the day till the evening, when they arrived on a great water—a lake or a river on the Taccazie itself, we know not—where they camped. The natives behaved very friendly, and presented them with flour and milk, and the night passed very quietly; but on the following morning at daybreak the natives suddenly surrounded the party. Mr. Powell, leaning on his bed, received two spears in his side and back, seized his gun, and killed two of the enemies and fell. Mrs. Powell was standing some yards off, received a spear in the breast, and had time to run towards her husband, at the side of whom she fell down, and was then stoned to death. It is true, as I had heard and reported, that the poor lady defended herself. The boy was killed at last with a spear. Mr. Elfblod tried to escape, but was attacked by two spears and died at once. The two servants were killed also. "From what I heard I am inclined to believe that Mr. Powell was only attacked when the Tika people heard of the murder of the second party. The news could reach them only during the night. If they had independently bad designs from the first, they could, in their treacherous manner, as well have killed him at once, and the attack would have been easier in the night when the travellers were asleep. I suppose the people of Adanna, as they had done, sent to the Tika people telling them to murder the rest, so as to prevent a future revenge. This is the more probable, because Mr. Powell had too little kit with him to be killed for plunder's sake.

A Female Gymnast.

Our readers may recollect a jumping match in Dorchester, Massachusetts, a short time ago, in which a young girl named Katie Murphy defeated the noted jumper Michael Flynn. The latter was not satisfied with the result, and a new match was arranged for Thursday. In tossing up for the first jump the man won, and made a leap of 10 feet 6½ inches. It was Katie's turn next, and she came to the scratch very unconcernedly, and apparently with great ease made a leap of 10 feet and 8 inches.

Time was again called, when Flynn made another leap of 10 feet and 9 inches, and won the heat, as Katie jumped again right into her old tracks, making only 10 feet and 8 inches. After a few moments' delay, the third and last jump was called, Flynn came to the scratch well braced, and made the leap, clearing only 10 feet 9 inches. There was a moment of suspense, and anxiety was mirrored in every face save Katie's. She seemed perfectly calm, and not the least excited. Nimbly she walked up to the line, and with much gracefulness took her position amid a most profound silence. Scanning carefully the ground, she suddenly bounded off like a young fawn, making the extraordinary leap of 11 feet 2½ inches.

Political.

—The Boston *Post* heads its returns from Maine "Democratic gains everywhere." Where?

—The Democrats have nominated for Treasurer of Luzerne county, Pa., a man who can neither read nor write.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

—The threatened split in the ranks of the Wisconsin Democracy was averted by the defeat and the complete surrender of the old party managers.

—Among the candidates mentioned for the Boston Mayoralty are the present Mayor, Dr. Shurtleff, Mr. Gaston, Alderman Baldwin, Otis Norcross, S. D. Crane, and Alderman White.

—General Robert Lowry, candidate for Attorney-General of Mississippi on the Conservative Republican ticket, is a citizen of Brandon. He won his title of "General" in the Confederate army.

—The Nashville *Press and Times* devotes two columns to a double-leaded article declaring that it is the intention of the Democrats to repeal Tennessee's ratification of the fourteenth amendment.

—Somebody recently took a night ride with Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, and reports in the Providence *Press* the Senator's talk. It is suggestive of the phrase, "All talk and no cider."

—Modern Democracy may be described, more regard than usual being had for exact truthfulness of statement, as a desperate aggregation of miscellaneous fag ends and dregs of policies overruled by the people.

—The Boston *Transcript* says it is apparent that there will be many delegates in the Worcester Convention on the 29th instant opposed to the Prohibitory law, but in favor of the renomination of Governor Claflin.

—A State debt of $40,000,000 was the legacy which the Democratic party bequeathed to the people of Pennsylvania when it quitted power. The Republican party have reduced this debt more than one half, besides freeing the people of the oppressive tax upon real estate.

—In Ohio the black man is caricatured in pictures and maligned in editorials, while in Tennessee he is praised for his virtues and solicited to vote on the right side. Is this difference compatible with the indivisibility so long the Democratic boast?

—General Longstreet's praiseworthy course since the close of the war has called down upon him the maledictions of all the small minds of the South. The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says that he must not "look for his indignant, deserted, and betrayed companions to smile sanction upon a deed that is lurid with the dark blazonry of the bribe."

—The Roxburghe Club has just issued to its members the prose translation of De Guileville's "Pilgrimage of Man" (the first of his three pilgrimages), from the Cambridge University Library MS., which Mr. Bradshaw first brought to notice. The Roxburghe volume is edited by Mr. Aldis Wright. The poetical version of this treatise, which has been copied for publication by the Early English Text Society, unluckily turns out to have three large gaps in it, which the second and imperfect Cotton copy does not fill up at all. About twenty pages need still to be supplied, and as the third manuscript is in certain well-known hands, there is little chance of the gap being filled at present.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 3:30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.

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WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869. 9 20

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2, P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M. and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 3:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:45 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points designed, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $32 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7 15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 7:10 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	11:30 A. M.
Erie Express	2:30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	5:30 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	8:00 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	9:30 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	11:00 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11:00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 4:05 and 6:35 P. M.	
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	6:10 P. M.
Day Express	1:30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

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RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2:25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3:00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express ... 3:00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7½, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Megee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M.,

OBITUARY.

Thomas Graham, M. A., D. C. L., F. R. S.

Thomas Graham, a celebrated English chemist and the Master of the Mint, died in London on Saturday last, in his sixty-fifth year. During the past quarter of a century the deceased has been acknowledged to be one of the first chemists of the world, and his merits have been worthily recognized by an age that peculiarly honors the devotees of science. As long ago as 1836 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; in 1848 he became a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France; and the Oxford University in 1855 conferred on him the honorary title of Doctor of Civil Law. His work on the "Elements of Chemistry" has long been a standard, and has done much to extend his fame among scientific students in the United States and other lands.

Mr. Graham had indeed mastered the whole circle of the sciences, although his study of love was chemistry and its cognate relations. The law of the diffusion of gases, the law of the diffusion of liquids, and the new method of separation known as Dialysis, were his leading discoveries. The Royal Society of Edinburgh, in 1834, gave him the Keith prize for the first, and the Royal Society, in 1862, conferred for the latter the Copley medal.

Mr. Graham was the son of a merchant and manufacturer of Glasgow, Scotland, and was born December 21, 1805. He early entered at Glasgow School, and subsequently received the graduation degree of M. A. from the University of Glasgow in 1826. After a two years' residence in Edinburgh, he returned to his native town and established a laboratory for the practical study of chemistry. He was soon called to lecture at the Mechanics' Institute, and was appointed Andersonian Professor at Glasgow. In 1837 he resigned the latter position to accept the Professorship of Chemistry in the London University. Upon the retirement of Sir John Herschel from the Mastership of the Mint, in 1855, he received the high compliment of that appointment, and ably discharged its duties until his recent death.

Peter Mark Roget, M. D., F. R. S.

Dr. Peter Mark Roget, a distinguished English physician and author, died in London on Friday last at the ripe age of ninety. As a medical practitioner, as a scientific scholar, and as the author of the "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases," the deceased conferred great services upon scientific and literary circles.

Dr. Roget's ancestry was of French Protestant stock, refugees in Switzerland. His father was born in Geneva, but afterwards was pastor of a Swiss church in London; his mother was a daughter of Sir Samuel Romilly. He was born in 1779, and received the degree of M. D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1798. In 1803 he was appointed private physician to the Marquis of Lansdowne; in 1804 he was made physician to the Manchester Infirmary, and in 1808 he settled permanently in London. He was largely interested in founding the "Northern Dispensary," to which excellent charity he was physician for many years. Dr. Roget's reputation as a physician was early won, and as a lecturer on scientific medical topics he received appointments from the Queen and from learned societies. In 1834 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, to which he soon became secretary, and held the onerous position with marked ability for twenty years. He was the first Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institute. In 1834 he published "Animal and Vegetable Physiology," and he wrote many popular treatises on scientific subjects for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, all of which gave him an enviable reputation. In 1839 he was appointed Examiner in Physiology in the University of London.

As a contribution to English letters, Dr. Roget's "Thesaurus" stands by its intrinsic merit in the first rank of books of reference indispensable to scholars. It serves as a dictionary of ideas, enabling the writer to trace at once the distinctions between cognate words in all their minute differences, and to select the word best adapted to clothe the unhabited thought. The author first projected it in 1804, and then prepared "a classed catalogue of words on a small scale" for his private use. Having subsequently resigned his position of Secretary of the Royal Society, he gave four years' unremitting labor to its compilation. It was first published in 1854, in his seventy-third year, and it was at once accepted by the literary world as supplementing a great want.

The last few years of Dr. Roget's life have been spent in calm retirement, and he was able to rest upon his honors. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, a member of the Senate of the University of London, and of the literary and philosophical societies of Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol, Quebec, New York, Haarlem, Turin, and Stockholm. In Europe and America his merits and labors were recognized and honored as they fully deserved.

Henry Phillpotts, D D., Bishop of Exeter.

The cable announces the death of this eminent divine on Saturday, at the mature age of 91 years. He had been for many years the leader of the High-Church party in England, and his death will be deeply regretted by those who were in sympathy with his views on this important question. He was the son of a Gloucester innkeeper, and was born in May, 1778. He received, however, a thorough education, and at the early age of thirteen was given a scholarship at Oxford. In 1798, at the age of eighteen, he received the degree of B. A., and soon afterward became the recipient of the Chancellor's prize. Shortly afterwards he was elected a Fellow of Magdalen College, and received the prize offered by the Asiatic Society for a panegyric on the eminent Oriental scholar, Sir William Jones. Mr. Philpotts, in 1804, married a niece of Lady Eldon, and became one of the chaplains to the Bishop of Durham. In 1806 he first distinguished himself in theological discussion, his opponent being Dr. Lingard, the well-known Roman Catholic historian. In 1809 he was made a Prebendary of Durham Cathedral, and held the cure of one of the larger parishes in that city for ten years, when he was preferred to the rectory of Stanhope. He received the degree of D. D. in 1821, and in 1828 was appointed Dean of Chester. In 1830, on the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, he was elevated to the Bishopric of Exeter, remaining at the head of that See until the time of his death, a period of nearly forty years.

It was as a controversialist that the Bishop of Exeter achieved his greatest fame. Taking an active part in the Roman Catholic emancipation agitation, he addressed a letter to Mr. Canning on the subject which created a profound sensation at the time, and during the entire period of the controversy he was in frequent consultation with Wellington and the other leading statesmen of the Tory party. From that time to the day of his death he has been, both in and out of Parliament, one of the stoutest champions of the extreme High Church party. Last year an effort was made to oust him from his bishopric by retiring him upon a pension, but the attempt was a failure.

Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Oberteuffer.

On Saturday last Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Oberteuffer died, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, at the residence of a relative, near Haverford, Delaware county. The deceased was a native of Prussia, and, having a natural taste for the profession of arms, early qualified himself as an instructor in the military art. Having mastered the science in its details, he served with distinction in the Prussian army, but subsequently resigned his commission to become a citizen of this country. At the outbreak of the late Rebellion, Colonel Oberteuffer patriotically tendered his services, although then fifty-eight years of age. His ardent wish to serve in the cause of his adopted country was promptly gratified, and he was commissioned First Lieutenant in Company G, 2d Regiment Heavy Artillery, being the 112th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the 26th of October, 1861. This regiment was assigned to man the defenses of Washington, and the Lieutenant, for the able discharge of his duties, was soon commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. During the several attacks of the enemy upon the defenses of Washington, Colonel Oberteuffer won distinction for his services, especially in the noted raid of General Jubal Early, when he commanded one of the forts under General Augur.

The excessive fatigue and exposure endured in this service led to a partial paralysis of the left side; thus incapacitated for active service, Colonel Oberteuffer was discharged on the expiration of his term of enlistment, January 4, 1865. Rest and medical attention, however, brought no permanent alleviation of the brave soldier's sufferings; the paralysis soon extended over most of the body, and was the ultimate cause of his death. He was well known to the business community as an agent of life insurance, and his kindliness of heart and honesty of soul will make his loss keenly felt by his many associates.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL.

The Caldron Bubbling—A Mistake in the Sheriff's Proclamation—The Naturalization Business.

The political caldron is now just commencing to bubble, and both parties are actively engaged to-day in seeing that all their voters are being assessed, and all those foreigners who will be entitled to vote by the 12th of October are naturalized. The assessors' headquarters in the various wards are crowded with those who have been left off the regular list, and at times unavoidable trouble is caused by the residents not thoroughly understanding the provisions of the new Registry act under which the coming and subsequent elections will be conducted. The Democracy of course don't want to understand it, and the objections made and delays caused originate with them. Yet it has been a noticeable fact that many of the old-time Democrats, those who wouldn't vote any other ticket no matter what the consequences might be, who have not only been regularly assessed, are keeping away from the assessors' quarters, it is said with the intention of testing the question of the constitutionality of the election at some subsequent day; that is, they will contest the election if the Republicans carry the city by a small majority, but the knowing ones contend that, under the new state of affairs, the Democrats will be so far behind on the evening of the 12th of October that they won't even dare to dream of such a thing. Their system of colonizing and repeating will have been done away with, so that instead of the 61,000 votes which they claimed to have polled at the last election, their aggregate will have dwindled down to a legitimate basis, say 50,000, and maybe less.

This morning the Court of Quarter Sessions and the District Court were opened for the purpose of naturalizing foreigners, and as it is the only day which will prove of any service, both have been crowded with the men who left their homes in years gone by to make their fortunes on the free shores of America. Germans, Irish, English, Scotch, Danes, Swiss, and Russians were all mixed together, and within a short time were all made Americans. The Prothonotaries of the Common Pleas and the District Court and the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions were kept busy in filling up the necessary papers for the scrutiny of the Argus-eyed judges, who are not at all emulous of the fame acquired by Sharswood in the Supreme Court last year. Indeed, the contrast between the manner in which the matter was conducted by Judges Ludlow and Stroud this morning, and the "style in which it was done" last September and October by Judge Sharswood, was so great as to cause considerable comment among the bystanders, of whom there were quite a number present. In the Supreme Court, the judge set perched upon the bench, reading a newspaper at times and nodding at others, while the clerk had more than he could do to sign the certificates as rapidly as they were presented. Then a dozen tipstaves, regulars and irregulars, were engaged to do the swearing of the applicant and his voucher. But how different this morning!

Judges Ludlow and Stroud occupied their seats with the dignity and grace becoming their positions, and each applicant underwent a rigid examination, not by the tipstave or the clerk, but by the Judge himself. Nor did the clerk affix his signature to the document, but the name of his Honor was written, and by himself. No chance was afforded for fraud being practised, nor were vouchers given an opportunity to make dollars by wholesale swearing to the identification of any one who might come along. The applicant and his voucher were made to appear before the bar of the court, and the clerk first administered the oath to tell the whole truth touching the matter before the Court. The Judge would then interrogate him about as follows:—

Do you know the applicant?
What's his name?
How long have you known him?
How long has he been a resident of the United States?
How long has he resided in this State?
What's his character?
Does he understand the difference between a monarchical and a republican form of government?
Which does he prefer?
Is he sufficiently acquainted with the Constitution of the United States to understand the principles of a free government?

These being answered satisfactorily, the applicant was then sworn and asked similar questions, and if his answers were satisfactory, the oath swearing fealty to this Government, and renouncing forever all allegiance to any foreign power, potentate, or prince, and principally to that under which he was born, was administered by the Judge, who then placed his signature on the certificate which he declared should be issued.

The vouchers as a general thing were of the intelligent classes, and of course differed greatly from the Watsons, the Gentners, the Donohues, the McNultys, the Jacobs, the Mullins, the Palmers, the Snyders, and the Browns of Supreme Court notoriety. The Democracy, notwithstanding their assertions to the contrary, were busily engaged in getting their foreign voters duly naturalized.

A striking error has occurred in the proclamation which has been issued by the Sheriff. Most people understand, from the provisions of the Registry act, that office-holders are prohibited, during their term of office, from exercising the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election; but the Sheriff, or his attorney who made up the proclamation, have decided otherwise, as will be seen in the following notice which is appended to the proclamation:—

"*Notice is hereby given*, that every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, Military Officers, and Borough Officers, who shall hold any office or appointments of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any City or Incorporated District, whether a Commissioned Officer or otherwise, a subordinate Officer or Agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of the United States, or of any City or Incorporated District, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Councils of any City, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

This mistake is considered a serious one, and if possible should be corrected, or some action should be taken so that the Democracy may not avail themselves hereafter of the advantage of claiming that the election was not valid.

EXPELLED!—The Fairmount Fire Company, at a late special meeting, adopted the following resolutions, which speak for themselves:—

Whereas, Gottleib Ahles, at the time a member of this organization, having been detected by the police authorities in stealing several small articles, of no pecuniary value whatever, upon the occasion of the fire on Sunday morning last, at Nos. 133 and 135 North Front street, thereby casting a stigma on the whole Fire Department, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said Gottleib Ahles be, and he has forthwith been expelled from this company.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the Police for their efficiency upon this occasion, and recommend them to act in like manner should ever an opportunity of this character again occur with any member wearing the equipments of this company.

ALBERT LAWRENCE, President.

Attest—HENRY F. SIBBS, Secretary.

If other companies were to follow the example of the Fairmount, and purge themselves of thieves and incendiaries, then would the Fire Department have the right to rebut the stigma now cast upon it of being a disgrace to the city.

PEACHES.—The arrivals this morning show a decline in the supply, amounting in the aggregate to 12,217 baskets, as follows:—

Propeller Diamond State, from Sassafras River, Md., with 3500 baskets.

Steamer Perry, from Smyrna, Del., with 1000 do.

Barges—George McClellan, Alice and Louisa, Mary A. Wagner, and Jennie Doyle, from Odessa, Del., with 5100 baskets, and Alice and Linda, from C. and D. Canal, Md., with 728 do.

Schooners—A. Bunting and Franklin, with 1174 baskets.

Sloop Planter, from Odessa, with 720 baskets.

Price—For ordinary, 40 cents; good, 60 to 75 cents per basket, and choice, $1·50 to $1·75.

ELEGANT ARCH STREET RESIDENCE AT PUBLIC SALE.—We respectfully invite our readers' attention to the sale of a very elegant brownstone residence, No. 1334 Arch street, finished in a very superior manner, with every modern improvement and convenience, without regard to cost, by the present owner and occupant. Also a genteel brick stable and coach house. Lot 50 feet front by 136 feet deep to Cuthbert street; two fronts. The sale is advertised to take place on the 28th of this month. May be examined on application to the auctioneers, Messrs. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE REVENUE DETECTIVE BROOKS.—Mayor Fox has issued a proclamation, which will be found in another column, offering a reward of $1500 for the apprehension of three men whose names and descriptions are given, who, it is alleged, were implicated in the attempted assassination of Revenue Detective Brooks. The authorities have had the information connecting these fellows with the outrage for some days, but it was deemed advisable to withhold it from the public.

THE AVONDALE SUFFERERS.—The Junger Maennerchor and the Germania Orchestra have decided to give a musical concert for the benefit of the families of those who were smothered to death in the Avondale coal mine, two weeks ago. The following correspondence has passed between the two societies:—

"JUNGER MAENNERCHOR HALL, 502, 504, and 506 Cherry street, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13, 1869.—To the Members of the 'Germania Orchestra.'—Gentlemen:—A whole nation is mourning over the sad fate of a band of men who, a few days since, risked and lost their lives in the coal mines of our State. Their fate is sad, but more sad yet is the fate of their surviving poor and helpless wives and children. Our duty is plain—we must dry their tears, alleviate their sufferings, and provide for their wants. We are not blessed with worldly goods, but our mite is as acceptable as the dollar of the rich. We propose, therefore, in the name of the 'Junger Maennerchor,' to give, jointly with the 'Germania Orchestra,' on the afternoon of the 31 of October, at the Musical Fund Hall, a musical matinee, for the benefit of the Avondale sufferers.

"You will please lay the matter at once before your Society, and give us an early answer.

"Yours, very truly,
J. HOFFMAN, President.
"WILLIAM HARTMAN, Musical Director."

"PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16, 1869.—To Messrs. Hoffman and Hartman, of the 'Junger Maennerchor'—Gentlemen:—Your note of the 13th inst. was received and laid before our Society. It perfectly expresses our sentiments on the subject. We welcome your proposition, for it has been our intention to make a move in the same direction.

"The undersigned have been appointed a Committee of the 'Germania' to arrange with you the details for the matinee. If agreeable to you we will meet on the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at your Hall.

"Very respectfully,
CARL SENTZ,
WM. G. DIETRICH,
JOHN GREIM."

The Junger Maennerchor then appointed as a Committee of Arrangements, J. Hoffman, William Hartman, and A. C. Van Beil. The committees of the two societies held a meeting and elected J. Hoffman President, and A. C. Van Beil Treasurer.

Tickets for the matinee have been fixed at fifty cents each, and will be issued in a few days.

THE AVONDALE RELIEF FUND.—The treasurer of the fund for the relief of the widows, orphans, and other sufferers by the Avondale mine calamity, acknowledges the following receipts:—

Burns & Smucker	$50 00	Mrs Thos. H. Powers.	$15 00
Cash	10 00	A widow's mite	1 00
Cash	1 00	Conemaugh Lodge, No. 191, I. O. of O. F.	5 00
Joseph Harrison, Jr.	100 00	Johnstown, Pa.	10 00
Potter Lodge, No. 441, A. Y. M.	25 00	J. M.	10 00
Shop No. 236 Arch st.	7 00	Third United Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Cooper's)	80 00
Cash	5 00	Church of the Mediator (Rev. Mr. Appleton's)	27 00
Paul Lodge, No. 137, K. of T.	10 00	Front Street M. E. Church (Rev. T. W. Simper's)	53 00
Jessup & Moore	100 00	Gans, Wilgus & Co.	5 00
G. W. B.	5 00	Little Fanny B.	1 00
E. P.	5 00	John Baylis	10 00
G. R.	1 00	Emanuel P. E. Church (Rev. W. H. Munroe's)	50 00
Additional collections by Addie and Carrie Walter	10 25	Bancroft & Co.	100 00
Mercantile Lodge, No. 27, K. of P.	10 00	Jacob Y. Fine	10 00
Burlington Division, No. 92, S. of T.	10 00		$882 25
B. B.	10 00	Previously acknowledged	25,832 28
T. K.	16 00		
S. W. R., Mechanicsburg, Pa.	1 00	Total	$26,714 53
W. D. Hurst, Germantown	4 00		
First Baptist Church, Albany, N. Y. (Rev Dr. Lorimer's)	200 00		

Contributions continue to be received by
GEORGE H. STUART, Treasurer,
No. 13 Bank street.

THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this afternoon, President Kneass in the chair. A number of deeds of dedication of streets were presented and approved, and directed to be placed upon the plans of the city. A petition for a revision of the lines and grades in North Penn village, consequent upon the laying of the intersection railroad, was read and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Shallcross, Albertson, and Hibberd. The following sewers were directed to be constructed:—One on Bodine street, between Columbia avenue and Oxford street; one on Tower street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets; one on Locust street, between Ninth and Tenth streets; one on Alder street, between Thompson and Master streets; one on Spruce street, between Third and Fourth streets; one on Thirtieth street, between Market and Filbert streets.

A communication asking for a change in the lines of Evergreen avenue (Twenty-second ward) was read, when Mr. Lightfoot offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That Evergreen avenue, between Germantown railroad and Twenty-fourth street extended, be revised, so as to extend west of the railroad upon the line of street as now opened and in use on the east of the railroad, and that Twenty-fourth street be extended westward from Highland avenue to Evergreen avenue.

Mr. Shedaker presented duplicate plans of the resurvey of a portion of the Fourth ward east of Passyunk road, prepared in accordance with the resolution of Councils approved March 24, 1866, which were unanimously approved. Adjourned.

FUNERAL SERVICES OF REV. DR. DORR.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon the funeral services of the late Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D. D., will take place at Christ Church, on Second street, above Market. The remains will be interred temporarily in a vault on the north side of the church prior to their removal to a suburban graveyard. The body will be in the room under the tower of the church for an hour previous to the services. Rev. Dr. Foggo, the successor of the deceased as rector of Christ Church, yesterday morning feelingly alluded to the great loss which his hearers, as well as the Church at large, had sustained, and many weeping eyes were discerned among the congregation.

DELEGATES ELECTED.—At a meeting of the German Republican Campaign Club, of the city of Philadelphia, held at the Mechanics' Hall, Third street, below Green, on Thursday evening, September 16, the following named persons were elected to represent the club in the State and City Republican Executive Committees:—Peter Fasel and F. T. Loes, delegates to the State Central Committee, and Jacob Odenthal and Hugo Schauer, delegates to the City Executive Committee.

RESCUED.—On Saturday night, not far from 10 o'clock, a [illegible] nine years of age, named George Sullivan, wandered to the [illegible] Schuylkill river, and tumbled off a raft in the water at Chestnut street wharf. Luckily for the little chap, boat No. 4 of the Harbor Police chanced to come by at the moment. Officer Dwyer, who was in it, jumped overboard and rescued him. He was then taken to his home on Nineteenth street, above Arch. He got an impromptu bath and a first-class washing.

A NEW PAPER HOUSE.—Mr. James D. Lahey will in a few days open a paper warehouse in this city. This gentleman has just retired from the firm of Theodore Megargee & Co., to which he was attached for some sixteen years, and where he acquired an intimate knowledge of the business. He is well known among paper dealers, and his course of procedure during his connection with the above house is sufficient to guarantee him success.

A CRUEL DRIVER.—A stony-hearted fellow named Daniel Hackett, who drove a horse attached to a wagon containing a load of stone, was arrested on Saturday last, in Seller street, Frankford. He was unmercifully belaboring his animal at the time. Alderman Stern fined him first, and then held him in $1000 bail to answer.

THE "NASTIES" ON THEIR MUSCLE.—Yesterday afternoon a fight occurred in Echo Park, at Fifth and Westmoreland streets. It waxed hot, and before it cooled down, Ludwig Lambrecht, the landlord of the place, and a special officer (name unknown) on duty there, had "heads put on them." Their eyes are in mourning to-day.

ON SUSPICION.—This morning a certain George Smith was taken into custody at Twelfth and Christian street on suspicion of having stolen several shirts, pants, and coats which he had with him. The articles were marked "W. F. Mitchell." Alderman Bonsall held him for a further hearing.

BILLIED AN OFFICER.—Frederick Rexroth yesterday afternoon felt pugilistic. He took a billy from Policeman Bicking, at Ogden street and Corinthian avenue, and battered him over the head with it. But Frederick was captured, and held to answer by Alderman Pancoast in the sum of $800.

A HOUSE THIEF.—Last night a chap named Edward Renegan had a notion to rob a house on Evangelist street, above Seventh. He attempted to carry it into effect, but fortunately was captured before he had succeeded. Alderman Bonsall held him for a further hearing.

STORE ROBBERY.—At an early hour this morning the store of Levi D. Cliff, at Holmesburg, Twenty-third ward, was entered and robbed of a quantity of shirtings and sheetings, and a lot of delaines. Mr. Cliff don't know who did it, but wishes he did.

A FATAL WOUND.—An unknown man was this morning admitted to the Episcopal Hospital suffering from a gun-shot wound in the leg, received whilst gunning near Bridesburg. He died soon after his admission. The Coroner was notified.

ONE MORE.—Julia McLaughlin, a sweet-faced lodger at the Second District Station House, gave birth to a male child early this morning. As the midwives say, "both the child and its mother are doing as well as could be expected."

AWAY WITH THEM!—On Saturday night last the police gobbled up some ten or a dozen corner-loungers who propped up the buildings and supported the lamp-post at Tenth and Ogden streets.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—This morning, General S. M. Zulick, who had been charged with perjury, was honorably discharged by United States Commissioner C. P. Clarke.

NOTICE TO MINORS.—Minors who come of age prior to the day of election cannot vote unless they are assessed, and to-day is the last opportunity offered for that purpose.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Fearful Collision on the Pennsylvania and New York Railroad—One Man Killed Outright—Others Severely Injured—Earthquakes on the Pacific Coast—Destitution in Baltimore.

FROM THE STATE.

Fatal Accident on the Pennsylvania and New York Railroad.

WAVERLY, Sept. 20.—At half-past seven this morning an express train on the Pennsylvania and New York Railroad, bound North, collided with a way train standing on the track at Athens, Pa., four miles from this place. One person was killed outright, William Mabee, of Towanda, Penna., and another has since died. Nelson W. Ackley, of Dushire, Pa., Republican candidate for the Legislature from that district, and several others, were injured. Mrs. Zelinda Spaulding, of Milton, Pa., and George Beers, fireman of the express train, were seriously, and others slightly wounded. The way engine stopped to take water, and, owing to a dense fog, the engineer of the express train was unable to see the flag sent back to notify him of the danger ahead. Officers of the road and many physicians are on the ground, and the wounded are well cared for and will recover. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the bodies to-day. There is much excitement at Athens. The road will be cleared for the passage of trains by noon.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Eight Persons Almost Starved to Death.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—A party of eight persons, consisting of Y. C. J. Chaffee, wife, wife's sister, and five children, the youngest two weeks old, were found on the road near this city, on Saturday afternoon, in a most destitute condition. They were without money, starving, and almost naked. Chaffee stated that they left their home in Leavenworth county, Kansas, in February last, for Philadelphia, where they have friends, and have travelled the entire distance on foot, living by charity on the way. They were provided for here, and a liberal subscription in money raised for them. Yesterday they resumed their journey to Philadelphia on foot.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Humboldt Celebration—Earthquake in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The Germans of this city united in a procession to-day in memory of the centennial anniversary of Baron Von Humboldt. It was a fine affair.

An earthquake occurred throughout Northern Arizona on September 6th, but no damages are reported.

Arrived, ship St. Joseph, from New York.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Cotton heavy; 600 bales sold at 30c. Flour heavy and 5@10c. lower; sales of 7500 barrels State at $6@6·85; Ohio at $6·30@6·90; Western at $5·80@7; Southern at $6·50@10·50; and California at $6·50@8·25. Wheat steady; sales of 56,000 bushels winter red Western, $1·49@1·53. Corn heavy, and 1@2c. lower; sales of 38,000 bushels new mixed Western at $1·09@1·12. Oats dull; new Southern and Western at 63@64c. Beef quiet; new plain mess at $8·50@13·50. Pork buoyant; new mess, $31; prime, $27@27·50. Lard quiet; tierces, 18¼@18½c. for steam. Whisky, $1·15@1·16 for Western.

GRANT.

A Present from San Franciscans.

From the San Francisco Alta California, Sept. 8.

Some six months since a number of gentlemen from various parts of the State, in no way affiliated with each other in political matters, determined to make a present, however insignificant in value, to President Grant, in recognition of their estimation of his course as an honest and upright man. For the accomplishment of this result various committees were appointed in the different counties. It was finally decided that the present should take the shape of a chair of state worthy of any sovereign in the world. Acting upon this idea, the Committee on Design and Purchase, after several consultations, left the matter almost entirely in the hands of Mr. N. P. Cole, of the firm of N. P. Cole & Co. The result has been that probably the finest chair ever built in the civilized world has just been completed. The frame of the chair, which is more than seven feet in height, is constructed entirely of California laurel, and and is most exquisitely carved in excellent taste. The fronts of the arms are supported by carved heads of grizzlies. The back, which is altogether too straight for the reputed habits of the President, is supported by Corinthian columns, on the top of which is a globe supporting an eagle. In the centre, and as a fore-piece, are the nation's shield, surrounded by a wreath and the national flags, all carved from the same wood. The back and seat are trimmed with blue broad-cloth of the finest quality. There was nothing but the needles used in the various parts of the work that was not strictly of California manufacture. The matter of sending on to Washington this most extraordinary work of California has been delayed thus far by the Committee of Arrangements simply from a wish to keep it back until all the new appointments have been made, that it might not seem in the least a political affair. The chair, the design and make-up of which will excite considerable attention, will be on exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair for several days, and will probably be forwarded to its destination in about four weeks.

HAYTI.

The Siege of Gonaives Ended—The Insurgents Hold the City—Fears of Another Revolt.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Sept. 9.—For the last few days the greatest excitement has prevailed in this city, owing to the fall of Gonaives and the arrival of Gen. Chevalier and the brave fellows who, for 12 months, so gallantly defended that town against the attacks of the rebels besieging it. Chevalier—as may be inferred from the extraordinary duration of the siege—made a stubborn defense of Gonaives, but the rebel steamers Florida and Quaker City proved too much for him, and he was at length compelled to yield. These steamers bombarded the town for nine days, and as, during this time, no vessels could possibly enter the port, while on the land the besieging army completely hemmed in the besieged, preventing communication with the country districts, the exhaustion of his supplies left the Haytien General no alternative but to surrender, the garrison not being strong enough to cut its way through the enemy's lines. It happened that during the bombardment the French corvette D'Estrees was in the port of Gonaives, and through the mediation of the commander of that vessel the rebel chiefs consented to allow Chevalier and his troops to evacuate the place with the honors of war, granting them six days' grace. Within 48 hours from the capitulation the troops had embarked on several small vessels, taking with them their arms, baggage, etc., Chevalier and his suite being received on board the D'Estrees. Immediately upon his arrival here, Chevalier proceeded to the palace and demanded the instant resignation of the Ministers, on the ground that their failure to afford him relief so as to enable him to continue the defense of Gonaives had led to the fall of that place. President Salnave was away at Aux Cayes at the time, and, as may be imagined, this strange demand startled everybody, many persons seeing in it the signal of another revolution in Port-au-Prince, as the Ministers refused to abandon their posts while Chevalier had the soldiers he had brought with him from Gonaives at his back. Without loss of time a despatch was sent to Salnave informing him of the state of affairs, and upon receiving it the President at once left the camp at Aux Cayes, travelling overland day and night, and arriving here on the 7th inst., to the surprise of every one. He found Chevalier determined and affairs critical; so yielding to circumstances he could not possibly control he at once set to work to reconstruct the ministry, going so far in conciliating Chevalier as to place him at the head of the administration as Minister of War. The new Cabinet, on which two of the members of the old Ministry have a place, stands as follows:—General Chevalier, Minister of War; Hypolite, General Police; L'Ami Duval, Interior; N.S. Arnaud, Finances; Larbonte, Foreign Relations.

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the United States. 7 30

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Prospective Discords in France—America's Proffered Aid to Spain—No Protectorate for Cuba.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Success of the Allies Against Lopez—His Flight—The Paraguayans Routed.

FROM EUROPE.

Royal Rivalry in France.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the Emperor's recovery has caused a lull in the fury of the debate which was begun by the party of the Empress and the friends of Prince Napoleon. The rivalry already displayed by each faction gives an idea of what is in store for France when the death of the Emperor lets his family loose and gives up the State to their unseemly discords.

Our Friendly Proffers to Spain.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The *Post* of this morning says, "It now appears that America only made friendly representations to the Madrid Government in favor of the reasonable demands of the Cubans. It is probable that Napoleon suggested to the Regency that Spain should act considerately towards Cuba, and so disarm American influence. The French Government favors a reconciliatory policy at Madrid and non-intervention at Washington."

Prim's Failure.

The *Standard* says Prim's attempt to induce England and France to join in a protectorate for Cuba has utterly failed.

Advices from Rio Janeiro.

LISBON, Sept. 20.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived with important intelligence. Despatches received at Rio from Asuncion, dated August 15, report that the allies have captured Ascurra and Pierribebin. President Lopez has fled, and the Paraguayans can no longer continue the struggle.

The Provisional Government had been installed at Asuncion. The allies were caused great rejoicings in Brazil and the Argentine Confederation. The war was considered at an end, and the cities of Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rio Janeiro were illuminated.

Minister Blow.

Hon. Henry T. Blow, Minister of the United States to Brazil, had arrived at Rio Janeiro.

FROM NEW YORK.

Election of Delegates.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The delegates chosen at the Tammany primary meeting on Saturday night, met at Tammany Hall to-day at noon, and selected one delegate and one alternate from each of the twenty-one Assembly districts, to attend the Democratic State Convention to be held at Syracuse on Wednesday.

The Coal-Oil Fire.

The fire which destroyed Lombard, Ayres & Co.'s oil dock last night, originated through the explosion of a kerosene lamp. One of the docks was an immense tank with a capacity of 1000 barrels, nearly full. To prevent the flames from communicating the connecting pipe was severed, and the oil allowed to run to waste, but it took fire, spreading along the dock and burning on the surface of the water.

At 11 o'clock the fire was supposed to be quenched, but at midnight it broke out with fresh fury, and burned till 5 A. M. The loss will probably reach $50,000.

Suicide.

John Nichols, aged fifty years, shot himself through the head this morning, at No. 8 Livingston place. Supposed losses in business is the cause assigned for the act. When he arose this morning he appeared depressed in spirits.

Sunstroke.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Michael Conners, a laborer on the new Post Office, was sun-struck to-day.

Fatal Stabbing Affray.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—During a fight last night at Jersey City, James McGevney was stabbed, and, it is feared, fatally wounded, by a negro named Samuel Sharp.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Fractional Currency Received.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—One hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars in fractional currency was received at the Treasury to-day from the Bank Note Printing Companies in New York.

Iron-Clad for Sale.

The United States steamer Shamokin, iron double-ender, now at this Navy Yard, has been up for sale for some time past, but no bids have been received She is the only remaining vessel of that class in the Navy.

Naval Orders.

Captain J. C. Febiger is ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Commander R. W. Shufeldt is ordered to command the Miantonomah.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Drowning of Two Boys.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 20.—Charles Wentworth, aged 14, and Fremont Rowe, aged 13, were drowned yesterday by the upsetting of a boat while they were fishing in a clay pond.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Pa 6s 1 sc	104	100 sh Reading	b10.47·69
$1000 N Penna 6s	88	20 do	47¾
$500 N Pa 7s	88½	400 do	b20. 47¾
$5000 Bel & D 2 m	80½	100 do	b30.47·81
2 sh Cam & A R.	120½	100 do	b10.47·69
58 sh Penna RR.	56¾	200 do	b8.s60wn.47·56
100 do	b30. 56¾	300 do	47·56
14 sh Manuf Bk	30	100 do	b30.47·81
200 sh Read R	b6. 47¾	100 do	b60. 48¼
300 do	c.47·69	100 do	47¾
100 do	b5&1.47·96		

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, New	101½	4 sh Leh Val R.	56½
$200 do	New. 101	53 do	56¾
$300 do	New. 85. 101	39 sh Penna R.	b8. 56¾
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